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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 273— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 4 p.m.

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BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd Nov.	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
28th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13th ,,	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20 837
20th ,,	DEVANHA ..	..	8,092
27th ,, 1925	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
10th ,,	CHINA ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,315
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
7th Feb	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx ..	16,402
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@	..	8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	15,315
9th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7 622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 61 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
1925.		
1st Jan	BOYNE* ..	4,445
7th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,005
20th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,153
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,248
18th ,,	DUMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MOOASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Vessel only will take cabin passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec. 1925	SICILIA ..	6,819	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOOLTAN
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
19th Nov.	BAMORA ..	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
21st ,,	VARELA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
24th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
26th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P O BOX 122.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama.	4469	19th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	29th ,,	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	3rd Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
Fukuki Maru.	....	5693	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Kanagawa Maru.	K. Shibuya.	5838	3rd Jan.	17th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,[illegible],725
Reserve Fund	25,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.
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Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,50,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN)
ESTABLISHED 1880

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Surabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Dairen
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO.
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Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 267

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The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.

Life Insurance Funds over..	Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed ..	Rs. 4,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
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S. H. THACKER, Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Rajpur, Naiwada No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
P. C RAY M. A. B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar, Str et, CALCUTTA

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital,	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. *Withdrawals twice a week.*
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?
You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality, gain absolute self-control, improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing
THE
LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

CURE YOUR EYE..
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal India (Dep. 5.).

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1220.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS
For terms and conditions apply to:
M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

A DILEMMA
You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases.
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—Competent SHURTHAND TYPISTS for an Attorney's Office Apply Box No. 584, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22 7

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM CLERK. Apply stating experience present service, if any, Good reference essential. Apply Box No. 588, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A. 22052

WANTED—A COUNCIL SECRETARY for a Honourable Member. Apply with testimonials and photo if possible, payment according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 576, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 22047

WANTED Experienced SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. Apply or see personally with copies of testimonials and lowest salary required, to CHAGANTI PITAMBARDAS PUREKH near Kabutar Khana, Cathedral Street, Bhulshwar, Bombay.
A R. 376

WANTED—A Competent and experienced CARDER SPINNER. Good pay to suitable man. Applications treated confidentially. Apply: BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co., 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A. 22086

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GRADUATE in Chemistry for the National Medical College, 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply personally between 2 and 4 p.m.
A 22084

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SHARE CANVASSERS and A GENERAL CLERK knowing typeing, accounts etc. for Limited Company newly floated in Benar. Good salaries to useful applicants. Apply with qualifications etc. Post Box 334 Bombay.
A R. 360.

WANTED—A qualified DOCTOR male or a female, one with knowing of "AYURVEDIC" medicine preferred. Apply with terms to Box No. 581, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R363

WANTED Expert SIZING MASTER for Cotton Mills at Calcutta. Thorough experience essential. Apply with copies testimonials stating terms to BIRLA BROTHERS LTD., 11/13, Churchgate Street Bombay.
A 369

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER. Applicants should see the undersigned after 7 p.m. with a certificate of good conduct from a well-known gentleman. Dr. G. D UKIDVE, Ganpatrao Compound, opposite China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
A 22063

WANTED for the India Equitable Insurance Co. Ltd., a CHIEF AGENT for the province of C. P. and Berar. Candidates must be fairly educated, of good connections and possessing good experience of Life Insurance organisation and canvassing Good prospects for a really deserving man Apply at once to THE SECRETARY, 1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.
A 21032

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A W

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A qualified and experienced Indian Civil Engineer, late of P.W.D., seeks EMPLOYMENT. Highest references and best testimonials. Can also take up private work of preparing plans, estimates and designs and supervision of building etc., in Bombay or up-country. Apply Box No. 586, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R374

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TO BE LET.—Half portion of a room for office use at Central Bank Building Apply to Messrs. VED AND SOPHER, Room No. 5, 2nd floor, Central Bank Building, Bombay.
C 22050

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richard on and Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No 41407
C R173

TO LET on long lease IMPERIAL CINEMA PLOT. Written offers with deposit of Rs. 5,000 only will be considered. For further particulars apply. MANAGER of Trustees Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy Trust, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
C R357

TO LET only for Hindus, at greatly reduced rents in Mhatre's Building, Chaupatty Sea Face, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Floors for residential purposes. Electric lights, fans and all modern conveniences.
C

GODOWNS, ROOMS, suitable for Pleaders and residential purposes, also well ventilated and commodious block in Gordhan Building, No. 2 opposite Girgaum Police Court Apply GORDHANDAS, Sir Mungaldas House Lamington Road.
C R354

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TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Only a few Visit Typewriters left. Brand New Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 495 Foolscap Size, 540, Brief, 580, Policy. Now sold at Rs. 225 nett. any size. Rs. 275 for 9 inch, Rs. 309 for 30 inch Carriage.

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	9
Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	15
Post 26, Rs. 85, 100, all new types	16
Oliver 3, 65, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 185, 9	21
Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 160 ...	21
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	20
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	20
Remington Portable with Case, New	22
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	13
Corona Portable, Improved Model, New ...	26

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 21223.
N W

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered at a month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models below Rs. 207 Factory Rebuilt Remington No 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will convince you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subject Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TURKISH BATH, Massage, electric Hot air, Violet Ray Insurance Policy of Health, Strength, and Beauty. It prevents epidemics, cold, malaria soothing invigorating refreshing cures rheumatic pains back-ache. Recommended by the Medical world. Arrangement for ladies remedy in change of life. Attended by qualified nurse. 303, Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's Bombay.
R. 377

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

BOILER LANCASHIRE 24 x 6½ x 150 pressure, new arriving steamer Circassia, FOR SALE. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER AND CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R375

SECOND HAND ENGLISH MORTAR MILL without Engine offered for sale. Apply Box No. 585 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R370

FOR SALE.—MACHINERY immediate 22 National, 8 Hornsby Engines, 10 feet. Heavy Lathe, Cameron Donkey. 24-30-42 Saw Benches. Tests Pumps, etc. M. H. DINSHAW AND CO., Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
K 355

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR LEASE—An up to date GLASS FACTORY in good centre capable to manufacture, all kinds of Chimnies Bottles, Glass-wares, etc., For full particulars apply Box No. 589 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R. 380

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a MEETING to be held shortly, the syndicate will proceed to make the appointments of Examiners at the University Examinations to be held during the first half of the calendar year 1925, when they will be glad to consider any objections that may have been received by the Registrar not later than MONDAY, the 1st DECEMBER, 1924. Forms of application and full particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on applicat on to the Registrar.

2. CANVASSING DIRECT OR INDIRECT WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINER.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 7th November 1924.
22006

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorised forms (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office at Nagpur upto 12 hours on Wednesday, the 10th December, 1924, for purchase of about 156 tons C. I. Scrap, 100 tons W. I. and Steel and 82 tons wood scrap, lying at stations, Khandwa, Harda, Jubbulpore and Itarsi. No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment in Cash equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender. The undersigned is not bound to accept any particular tender and is not required to assign his reasons for not accepting any particular tender.

For details apply to—
A. F. CAMPBELL,
District Engineer,
Maintenance, G. I. P. Railway,
Nagpur.
22059

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, will be held at the Rooms of the Association at the New Cotton Depot, Mazagon, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 27th November, 1924, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), for the following business:—

(1) To pass the Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st August, 1924.
(2) To adopt Auditors' and Directors' Reports.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1924-25 and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other competent business.

By Order of the Board,
H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager.

Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 5th November, 1924.
22089

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and Yarn Waste of the Jam Mfg. Co. Ltd., is to be sold ready, tender of which will be accepted at the Co.'s Office No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, till Saturday the 22nd instant accompanied with deposit of Rs. 500.
R362

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition 1906.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA
Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments,
State Railways and
All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
19732 Agents.

NOTICE

IRON MATERIALS of the probable value of Rs. 5,000 as detailed below will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at the site of the Nira bridge on the Poona Bangalore Road on MONDAY, the 15th December, 1924, at 3 p.m.

Arched flooring plates 1/4" thick, Tons. 50
Rolled steel joists 20' x 7" x 31" Nos. 80
Flat iron bracing 3 x 1/2" about 14', long Tons. 3

NOTE.—All materials are in serviceable condition.

The materials are stacked at the site of Nira bridge in mile No. 30 of Poona Bangalore Road and may be seen on any day.

The highest bidder should pay on the spot 1/4 amount of the bid as a deposit which amount will be forfeited in case the full amount of the bid is not paid within a fortnight and the materials removed within the allotted time after intimation of the acceptance of the bid.

The acceptance of the bid rests with the Superintending Engineer, Central Division, Poona.

The Superintending Engineer reserves the right to reject all the offers and no reason will be given for the rejection or acceptance of any offer.

N. N. AYYANGAR.
Executive Engineer, Satara District.
22062

LEGAL NOTICES.

Third Fresh Original.
Application No. 132 of 1923.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2419 of 1920.

AMBALAL TRIBHOWAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Share and Stock Broker, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus

HIRASHANKER DHANSHANKER, of Ahmedabad, a Municipal employee, residing at Ahmedabad, outside the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court ..... Defendant.

To,
AMBALAL TRIBHOWANDAS,
The Plaintiff abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI, R. 22, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under Order XXI, Rule 22, of the Code of Civil Procedure, to appear in person or by Advocate or Attorney of this Court before the Suiting Judge in Chambers on the 4th day of December, 1924, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why the Decree pronounced against you on the 27th day of June, 1921, in the above suit should not be executed against you.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of June, 1924.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Defendant.
22086

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DATOOBHAI JAITHA ESSA THAKAR, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge trust maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 79, Medow Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground Rent land or ground, together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 3rd Don Tad Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 291.37 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Abdullabhai Laljee on or towards the West by the property of Jafferji Hirjibhoy, on or towards the North by the property of Ali Mahomed Aba and on or towards the South by the 3rd Don Tad Street and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1314, 1315, 1319 and 1320 New Nos. 7072, 7076, Old Survey Nos. 364, 367, 366 and New Survey No. 2917, 1/2946 and Cadastral Survey No 1063 under Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2077 and Street No. 4—6 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1924.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22085

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. RAMCHANDRA SHRIDHAR MAHAJAN, carrying on business as dealer in Gold and Silver and in Gold and Silver Articles at Dharamsey Bhavan Building, Kandewadi, Bombay, under the name of Shri Datta & Co., has this day sold his said business to our client Mr. SITARAM ATMARAM PANDIT and the said Sitaram Atmaram Pandit will hereafter carry on the said business at the place mentioned above under the same name of Shri Datta & Co. Our client Mr. RAMCHANDRA SHRIDHAR MAHAJAN will not be responsible for the dealings of the said Shri Datta & Co. from this date, but the said Sitaram Atmaram Pandit shall be responsible therefor.

Bombay, Dated this 13th day of November, 1924.
DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for Ramchandra Shridhar Mahajan and Sitaram Atmaram Pandit
22058

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 4830 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 3rd day of December 1923.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) S. B. BILLIMORIA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) N. M. RAJJI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Napean Sea Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and (3) M. A. DAVAR, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, residing at Chira Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, Liquidators of the All-India United Insurance Co., Ltd., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act 1882 and having its registered office at 72, Apollo Street, in Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

B. N. MALHOTRA & CO., a firm carrying on business at Lyallpur in the Punjab ..... Defendants

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendants the sum of Rs. 5,029/9/3 and interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 12th day of January 1923 till judgment costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 2nd day of December 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 15th day of December 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 21st day of October, 1924
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
22081 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE public are hereby informed that the partnership existing between my client Mr. Raghunath Shamrao Sao and Mr. Vadilal Hariwanus Baroda, Mr. Vinayak Vasudeo Talpade, and Dr. Krishnarao Ganpatrao Dhairywan and which was known under the name and style of Vadilal H. Barodia, and was doing Carting Agent's business and having stables at Sewri has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 29th October, 1924, and that my client Mr. Raghunath Shamrao Sao has no further connection whatsoever with the said firm of Vadilal H. Barodia.

Y. G. RELE,
Vakil for Raghunath Shamrao Sao.
Bombay 13th November, 1924.

Third Fresh Original.
Application No. 132 of 1923.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2419 of 1920.

AMBALAL TRIBHOWAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Share and Stock Broker, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus

HIRASHANKER DHANSHANKER, of Ahmedabad, a Municipal employee, residing at Ahmedabad, outside the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court ..... Defendant.

To,
AMBALAL TRIBHOWANDAS,
The Plaintiff abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI, R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under Order XXI, Rule 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure, to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 4th day of December, 1924, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 27th day of June, 1921, in the above suit.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of June, 1924.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Defendant.
22087

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3734 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 22nd day of October 1924.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O.V. rr. 4, 5, 7 & 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company with limited liability and having its registered office in Bombay now in voluntary liquidation by its liquidators, (1) S. B. BILLIMORIA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, residing at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) N. M. RAJJI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant residing at Napean Sea Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and (3) M. A. DAVAR, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Chira Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

D. A. MEER, of Bombay, European inhabitant, till lately residing and carrying on business in Bombay but whose present whereabouts are not known ... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaint iffs the sum of Rs. 2,987 mentioned in the plaint with interest on the sum of Rs. 2,500 at 18 per cent per annum from the 1st day of October, 1924 till judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment, that in the event of the said amount not being paid within such time as this Hon. Court may fix the plaintiffs be authorised to sell the emerald pendant mentioned in the plaint and apply the net sale proceeds thereof towards satisfaction of the decretal amount and that such further or other relief may be granted to the plaintiffs as to this Hon. Court may seem fit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 2nd day of December 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 31st day of October 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 31st day of October, 1924.
Messrs. CAPTIAN & VAIDYA,
22082 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3443 of 1924.

EBRAHIM ABDULALI HAVELIWALA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MAHOMEDHUSEIN ABDULALI HAVELIWALA and Others ... Defendants.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that our respective clients Mr. EBRAHIM ABDULALI HAVELIWALA and Mr. SHARAFALLI ABDULALI HAVELIWALA, who are appointed joint Receivers of the estate of Abdulalli Karimbhai Haveliwala deceased by an order dated 13th day of October, 1924, made by this Hon'ble Court in the above suit have not been able to find out the title deeds relating to the property, situate at Dhaboo Streets more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written belonging to the above deceased notwithstanding the fact that they have made a deligent search to find out the same our clients have reason to believe that the said title deeds have either been MISPLACED or LOST. The public are therefore hereby warned against dealing with the said title deeds notwithstanding this if any one, deals with the said title deeds he will do so at his risk.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Baba Dhabu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2697, New No. 9624, Old Survey No. 1443 and New Survey No. 4601 and Cadastral Survey No. 3603 of Buleshwar division and assessed by the assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward, No. 6990 and Street No. 51, 59 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Baba Dhabu Street, on or towards the North by the house Raibhoy Jillamanji and on or towards the South by the house of Salebhai Hirjitulla.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1924.

R. A. DESAI,
For Messrs. Khandvala and Chhotalal,
Attorneys for Ebrahim Abdulalli Haveliwala.
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DABHOLKER AND JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for Sharafally Abdulalli Haveliwala.
80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

22078

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 C/S. ALUMINIUM TOOTH BRUSHES, CUPS, SOAP CUPS, PERFORATED PLATE, VEGETABLE DISHES, ETC.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 22nd November, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their above address by order of Messrs. Cashmir Bros. and on account and risk of dematting Inventors Messrs. A. Allmamomed and Co. of Kansara Chawl Kalbadevi the following:—1 c/s. cwt 2½ gross tooth brushes cups for cover No. 2 & 4 c/s. cwt 5 gross No. 126 soap cups (main) perforated plate.

1 c/s. cwt 10 gross No. 19 soap cups wall 88 perforated plate.

1 c/s. cwt 3 gross No. 199 soap cups as above.

1 c/s. cwt 2½ gross No. 200 soap cups perforated plate cover w/knob.

1 c/s. cwt 2½ gross No. 200 soap cups as above.

1 c/s. cwt 128, 3 lbs. vegetable dishes No. 128 equally assorted 14-16-18-20-22 cm.

1 c/s. cwt 128, 3 lbs. vebetable dishes No. 128 assorted as above.

Property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO,

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the following unserviceable stores surplus and redundant stores in large quantities but in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers and good for shipchandlers and hardware merchants at the premises of the Ammunition Factory Kirkee on MONDAY, 24th November, 1924, at 1 p.m. sharp and the following days as may be necessary.

Brass berings, cuttings scraps and scissol Cupron curl with and without traces of lead. Lead scran, Copper scrap Zinc scrap, Tin scrap, Empty ammunition boxes, Iron scrap, Files of sorts, Kit composition, Nickel sulphate, Paints of sorts; Soligunum, Bolts doors brass, Cloth wire, brass and copper, Eyelets brass of sorts, Clocks brass water three way pins keep split of sorts pipe, steam and hydraulic bands couplings brass Elbows, Sockets, Tees, Screws brass F. H. and Screws iron, F. H. of sorts, Cutters angulars right hand of sorts, drill Morse twist of sorts, Saws circular for metals Wheels abrasive st. grit. of sorts Clocks recording portable and tell tale portable, Engines fire steam Merry Weather Stamps steel for metals, Weight brass etc., etc., other stores too numerous to mention.

A deposit of fifty per cent will be taken strictly. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Camp Poona.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 ELECTRIC CARS.

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of the Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd., at their works at Hughes Road.

3 Electric Cars.

The cars are on view.

Note.—A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BRIGHT IRON STIRRUPS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms by order of the Bank concerned:—

4 cases about 144 doz. pairs Bright Iron Struppe.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred gig.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham.
1 English built light brougham by Thrupp and Muberley rubber tyred 4 seated.
1 grey country-bred horse, very hard-working, fast trotting, 14-2 hands, about 8 years.
1 brown English leather single harness.
1 waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Benz motor car, 4 cylinder, 7 seater, 20 h.-p., in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE IN ONE LOT OF A HOSIERY SHOP WITH ITS STOCK IN TRADE AS A GOING CONCERN AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2341 of 1924 (Mr. N. H. Moos vs. Dharshi Lakhmidas), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Shaikh Memon Street, next Govindashram (sweet-meat shop), the following:—

One hosiery shop No. 290 as going concern with its stock-in-trade such as cotton and woollen shawls, socks, towels, handkerchiefs, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHENDY BAZAR ROAD AND AT NEW SONAPUR LANE, DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage, dated 19th January, 1923, and made between Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others of the first part and Mohamedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Executors of the Will and Testament of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy of the second part, Mahomedally Mamooji of the third part and the mortgagees of the fourth part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates and time given as under.

Property at Bhendy Bazar Road on MONDAY, the 8th December, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure now redeemed with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Bhendy Bazar Road, containing by admeasurement 402 square yards in the aggregate or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64, New No. 7381-7382, Old Survey No. 1558-1559, New Survey No. 1027, Cadastral No. 2553, Bhuleshwar Division, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 8033, 8034, 8035, 8036 and Street Nos. 168-170 and 180 (D) and bounded on the East by the Bhendy Bazar Road, on the West partly by the property of Ismail Ghanda and partly by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Peerbhoy Mowjee, and on the South by the property of Ghiga Dama, which premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others.

Property at New Sonapur Lane, Dhobi Talao on TUESDAY, the 9th December, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure now redeemed with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of New Sonapur Lane, containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 722, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 8400, Cadastral No. 392, Bhuleshwar Division, and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. —— and Street Nos. 362-364 and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the property of Nanabhoy Framji Spencer, on the North by the New Sonapur Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others.

Private offers will be received by Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, or by the undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, at their office or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday 21st November, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores including Clothing:—

A large quantity of brass, copper, cupra, nickles, Ingots, tents, I. P. flies and walls, Brass, Gun metal and Copper scrap, Brass screws, Frocks, Shirts, Shorts, great coats, Table cloths, Jackets, Lamps, axes, pick heads, Felt, Leather, Water-bottles, Tubs, Shovels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, weights Anvils, Gordage cotton, Tape, Mammoties, Cordage, Hemp, Enamel ware, Web Engine Fire I. P. Jhools, Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Rags, crockery ware, Boxes, Buckets, Ground sheets, Pipe hose, Camp kettles, Basins, Drums, Entrenching tools, spanners, tools, Saws, Scales of sorts, Knives, Spoons Basins, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
The Super Social Picture
MANORAMA
Kohinoor's Jewel Production
Daily four shows:—
at 5, 7, 9, 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—On Saturday and Sunday at 3 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8, & 10
"THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD"
Parts Five and Six
Two more instalments of this super trave film. All the wonders of the wilds of Central Africa recorded in the most ambitious series of pictures ever taken.

RUTH ROLAND
IN
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
Episodes Nine and Ten
THE LAVA CRUSHER
AND
CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE
The fearless girl again comes to grips with her scurrilous enemies. More dashing adventures and escapes—Murderous plots and rescues. Who is the mysterious Captain X? His identity is revealed this week.

PATHE GAZETTE
A RARE BIRD
(Monty Banks Comedy)
In 2 Reels
Prices :Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, As. 12, As. 8, and As. 4, including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 5-30 p m.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"PLAYTHINGS OF DESTINY"
With ANITA STEWART.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THE TEETH OF THE TIGER"
With DAVID POWELL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK
Hindusthan Film Company's
Production
JAYADRATH-VADH

MADELEINE

Presents
SANSONIA
The Strongest Man in the World, in
The great Historic Master-piece
"The BRIDGE of SIGHS"
as described in "CHILDE HAROLD"
by
LORD BYRON
"The BRIDGE of SIGHS"
The Picture that has been the "TALK OF THE TOWN" for the Last Two Weeks.
in 4 Thrilling Chapters, and 24 Amazingly Splendid Reels.
TO-NIGHT.....THIS WEEK
Chapter 3. "The God of Vengeance"
A Rare combination of
HISTORY, ROMANCE, ADVENTURE, LOVE, HATE & REVENGE
taken amidst a Thousand Backgrounds of Venice whose Beauty appears in a studied reproduction.
This Great picture is supplied by
Messrs. J. PEARSON & Co.
Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
The Programme also includes a Two-Reel Roaring Comedy
"NAUGHTY NURSES"
3 shows daily—6-30, 8-15, & 10.
Our Popular Prices Including Tax.
A First Class Music with Jazz.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture House
CINE MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

A Mighty Spectacular Melodrama—Universal Jewel!
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
"THE SIGNAL TOWER"
7 Reels—beautifully charming Railroad Story, tense with Love and situations that will bring you to the edge of your seats—situations to which there seems no happy solution.
Starring
VIRGINIA VALLI
with Wallace Beery, Rockliffe Fellowes and many others.
The Programme includes the International News.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Commencing Saturday Next!
A GLORIOUS
WILLIAM FOX
Production in 5 Reels.
"WITHOUT FEAR"
A delightful Romance of a Society Hothouse Rose and a mushroom Millionaire, featuring the most popular Star of the Screen
PEARL WHITE
Commencing Saturday next at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, November 19.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR LALUBHOY SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

818-24—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Shivdat Neki and another Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

5469-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mohomed Yakoob Haji Ahmed v Khan Bahadur Casum Rahimtula and others, Dastur and Co., Captain and V, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

698-24—Dalias and Co, Haridas Purshotam Ajmalchand Raichand and another Bhainshanker K and G.

1164-24—Wadia G and Co, Guiam Mohomed Suleman v Tar Mahomed Haji Ali v Mahomed and another, Dikshit M and Co.

2405-23—Bhaishanker K and G The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charands Ukheda and anr, Malvi M and Co.

684-24—Mulji Th and Co, Karamchand Jugjiwan v Manilal Umersy, Patell and E. Mohile P and G.

3121-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd. v Sunderabai widow, Thakoredas and Co.

2522-23—Purnanand C and J, Mahomedali Adamji Sahiwalla v. Phirozshaw Bomanji Panthaki, Mohile P and G.

1366-24—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Revashanker Javeri v Atmaram Bulakhidas Parikh Ramanlal and H.

3733-23—Mehta L and Co, Maneckchand Keshawji v Lala Kudanlal Surajabhai, Malvi M E and Co.

3713-23 Dapitary F and D, Bhikhubhai Shivlal and others v Mahomed Umer Abdul Rassoot, Vachha and C.

568-24—Payne and Co, Hussanali Fatehali v. Kaderbhai Mulla Ahmedally.

589-24—Mulji Th. and Co, Mulji Thakoredas and Co, v Manicooverbai Amarchand and M.

658-24—Shamrao M and H. Gangabai and another v Gajanand Bhimrao, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4502-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, ve Sumanas H Dhruv, Sabnis G and Co.

695-24—Pandia and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally K Jethabhoy and anr, Thakoredas and D.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd v Habib Tarmahomed Mulla and M.

802-24—Surajmal and Co, Tyabbhai Moosaji Kaicha, Jehangir Cursetji Ghadialy and another, F J Ghadialy.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

256-22—Payne and Co, The Coorla Spng and Wg Co Ltd and another, vs Thaker Vallabhdas Kalianji, Mehta L and Co.

3689-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Gautamchand Bhaichand v Jiwablai Maganlal and another, Vrajlal and Co.

2804-23—Daphtary F and D, William Erskin Mawhood and ors v Valliji Abdulali Kalianwalla, Payne and Co.

4585-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Popatlal Premchand v Dolatchand Amichand and ors, Matubhai J and M.

3137-21—N C Dalal and Co, Liladhar Devji v Popatlal Amarchand, Kanga and Co.

2686-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanakchand Isharsing v Nandlal Deodu, Wadia G and Co.

3279-20—Kanga and Co, Cawasha H L Batliwalla and ors v Dr Dinshaw H L Batliwalla and ors, Wadia G and Co.

3235-21—Daphtary F and D, K Vora and Co, v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.

4582-23—Pandia and Co, Anandrao Bajirao Manker v Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

4601-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas v Beharilal Baburam, Rustomji and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

2373-24—Merwanji K and Co, Shaikh Adam Hasanali Vasi, Jusufali Alibhai Haveliwalla, Jamsedji R and D.

1861-24—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Mohandas Karmaley and others, Shivram Chander Seth and others.

1360-24—G B Pandia, Dadanchand Ghasilal, Ebrahim Fazal and others, Amin and D, N D Bhatt.

3194-24—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatao, Shivdas Mulchand.

1890-24—Payne and Co, Khated Mahomed Misher, Jamnabai and others, Crawford B and Co.

2959-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Messrs. Narainmal Gokaldas, Messrs. Atmaram Gulabrai.

2874-24—Pandia and Co, N H Moos, Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Kanga and Co.

3029-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Shah Vanmalidas Hargovinddas, Abdul Hamid Habibbhai and another.

3130-24—Dharamsy D and Co, Banjarali Jamalbhai Ibrahim, Yasuf Karim Numar and others.

3232-24—Madhavji and Co, Ramchandra M Bhatt and others v Vinayak Gopal Vakanker, Manilal and K.

3247-24—G B Pandia, Mulji Govindji v Manordas Narandas and others, Shah and Chh. Shamrao M and H.

3248-24—Thakordas and D, Narandas Hargowandas v Purshotamdas Brijmohandas v Ardeshir H D and Co.

3249-24—Malvi M R and Co, Vishram Liladhar v Kalooram Khunkhunram.

3279-24 Shamrao M and H, Hiralal Karsondas v Kamlabai wife of C. I. Parekh Bhimji and Co.

2778-24—Kanga and Co, Premchand Virchand and others, Umersy Vrajpal and others.

2091-24—Thakoredas and Co, Dwarkadas Gangadas Ramchandra N Abhyanker.

3066-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Rammulumma Laxminarayen Vallabhdas Fulchand and others, Kanga and Co.

3342-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Nowroji Kurshedji Postwalla, Mirai Jadhavji.

3343-24—Payne and Co, Shaikh Sarefali Mamooji v Ebrahimji Shaikh Esmailji.

3359-24—Jehangir M and S, Dinbai Nowroji Mahimwalla v Dinanath Radhakisen.

3377-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Merwanji Cooverji Jasawalla v Motlibai Curseiji, Vachha and Co.

3379-24—Dastur and Co Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsingirji v W G Ward, H L Shawe.

3381-24—Vrajlal and Co, Jackeria Adam v Jaffer Issa and others.

152-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The Universal Trading Co. Ltd. v Mrs. W. M. Roberts, Captain and V.

193-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The Universal Trading Co. Ltd. v Mrs. Rennard and another, Captain and V.

4460-23—Soonderdas and Co, Mulji Gokaldas and others, Sorabji Jamsetji Karkaria and others.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

2915-24—Payne and Co, Narayen Ramba, Haji Mahomed Rahimtulla and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

73-23—Madhavji and Co, Shri Krishna Ruija v Tullockchand Shapurji and another, Bhaishanker.

2376-24—Surveyor and Co., Rustomji Dorabji Dhapla v Manockji Nesserwanji Kavarana, Manchersha and N.

2148-24—Madhowji and Co, Dharsey Deoraj and Co, Ismail Fafoor Cassum and others Vachha and Co.

2418-24—Craigie B and Co, Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd, Andrade and Co and another, Dabholker and J.

3804-23—Dubash and Co, Amtiakchand Bhurchand v Mirzamal Motilal and Co., Shah and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1254-24—Smetham B and L, Chama Karan Keloth Kunhamed Keyi, Ahmed Vali Mahomed and others, Shamrao M and H.

1754-23—Mulji P and P, Vishram Esmail and Co, Samuel Weiss and another, Smetham B and L.

2201-24—Smetham B and L, Samuel Weiss and others, Visharam Shivji and another, Mulji P and P.

1300-24—Merwanji K and Co, Meherji Framji Mehta, Shivsnanker Shamji and others, Dikshit M and Co.

1268-24—Dikshit M and Co, Shivshanker Shamji, M F Mehta Merwanji K and Co.

4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd and another, The World Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.

4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd and another, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British India General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3649-24—Matubhai J and M, Purshotamdas Ramji v Valabhdas Murlidhar, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4847-22—Mulla and M, Dadabhoy Framji Cama and others v Ahmedally Kaderbhoy Rokar and others, Vachha and Co.

4519-22—Vachha and Co, Abdul Gafur Haji Hamed v Mahomed Heji Hamed, Edgelow G W and Co.

4458-22—Captain and V, Bai Shri Suraj Kuvarbai Saheb v Morarji Narotam, Malvi M R and Co.

4806-22—Payne and Co, The Netherland Trading Society, Magniram Dalmal and others, Purnanand C and J Amarchand M and J.

SHORT CAUSES.

3234-24—Mantri and Co, Alibhai Moosa, vs Nanji Hurji.

1928-24—Motichand and D, Kalyanji Khusal, vs Narotamdas Shamji, Crawford B and Co.

2873-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Aidan Bulidan, vs Ambalal Narsidas, Kanga and Co.

3193-24—Smetham B and L, Abdul Hassin Mutvali v S Abdul Karim, Manohar and Co.

3260-24—Purnanand C and J, Dhanjibhoy Doongersey, Chimanlal Purshotam, Tyabji D and Co.

2950-22—Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd, Amartlal Lalji, Khandwalla and Chh.

2650-24—Motichand and D, Brijmohan Laxminarayen, Vithardas Charandas and another, Kanga and Co.

1252-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harakji Dayabhai.

3213-24—Kanga and Co, Virbhadrapa Bagur v Hansraj Ramji and Co, Mulji T and Co., Madhavji and Co.

2494-23—Motichand and D Valabhji Meghji v Cawasji Framji and Co., Thakoredas and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

5239-21—Raghavaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha and Co, Lachiram Motiram Thakoredas and Co.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vasonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

2486-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.

1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.

2485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.

4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oppal, Gove and Co, Captain and V.

2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersy, Mathuradas Neney, Malvi M R and Co.

617-24—Dharamsy D and Co, Bhaichand Ranchand Doshi v Dwarkadas Premji and others, Madhowji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kasiramchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.

2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Rais and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantaney, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA

In the Division Court No. 53.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2616-24—Merwanji K and Co, Rustomji Muncherji Hirji Readymoney and others v The Motor Emporium Ltd, Dubash and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

722-24—Mulji P and P, Dr. Mangaldas Rangudas Engineer v Bhikhanji Dossabhai Doraji Gordhan and another.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2224-24—Thakoredas and Co Hirji Jairam, Lilbai Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L, Thakoredas and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

S C 553-24—Dabholker and J, Khatao Bhawanji and Co. v Miya Mahomed Isuf Shaikh Abdula Khot and others, Judah and S.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

S C Ct—1913/20347-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vanjara T Sidick Saleh Mahomed, B B Parelwalla Jamsedji R and D.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2441-24—Merwanji K and Co, Taramatibai v Jiwatram Panachand and anr, Dallas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

2523-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.

2341-24—Mulji Th. and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co

2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v. Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.

3094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.

749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.

2411-24—Rananlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.

2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

2774-24—Mulla and M, Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.

1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co, Ltd, vs E L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.

3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna, and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.

2515-24—Tyabji D and Co, Chaturbhuj Gangaram, Luchminarayen Jaboram, Mehta L and Co.

2944-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas, Sakharam Madhappa Phatak, Chitnis K and M.

2980-24—G B Pandya, Messrs Hasanali, Kamrudin, Tayabalii Mulla Narmudin and others, Paralkar and R.

3115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Jamahomed Huaji Jusab and Co, Manorlal and Co and anr, Makanji and Co.

2620-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation for Bombay v Ignatius D'Silva and anr, Andrade and Co.

2495-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chaganlal and Co v. C A Gayar and Co, Daphtary F and D, Rele and Co.

2658-24—Payne and Co, K M Naranji and Co v Amratlal Amarchand Madhavji, Manilal H and Co.

2693-24—Khandwalla and C, Jesiram Jagannath v Mahomedally Daudji, Matubhai J and M.

LONG CAUSE.

1264-24—Amarchand and M, Nerbadabai, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Pandia and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

E C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 638.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 688.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 678.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 226.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 304.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.61-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. Frcs. 88.18.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.10.
London—Rome Liras 107.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.
Exchange market closed steady with sellers for ready T T on London at 1s. 5-7/8d.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Three months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.
Call 2 per cent nominal.
One month 2 per cent nominal.
Three months 3½ to 4 per cent.
Six months 5 to 5½ per cent.
Tone of money market—Short money easy Long Money steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

London, Nov. 17.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 29/32
Bar Gold quiet £4.9.7
Bar Silver Spot unsettled 33 9/16

London, Nov. 17.

Rentes 3 per cent. 59 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 9/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—India was selling but buyers were holding back. Closed quiet and uncertain

Interest day to day loans 2 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 18.

Bank Telegraphic	.. 1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	.. 1/5 7/8
Doe Acceptance 3 m/s ..	.. 1/6 5/32
Fes Demand	.. 636
American Dollars	.. 294
Hongkong Dollars	.. 162 1/2
Shanghai	.. 226
Japan	.. 112
Singapore	.. 159

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Ready and forward.

Bank's selling T T ready 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T December 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying T T December 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling T T January 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying T T January 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling T T February 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying T T February 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 7/8.
Bank's Selling T T April 1/5 23/32.
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 13/16.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

London, Nov. 17.

Stockholm 17.28
Christiania 31.25
Amsterdam 11.59
Switzerland 23.95
Prague 154.50

London, Nov. 17.

Exchange on London in Paris 88.00
Exchange on London in Germany 18.462.900
Exchange on London in Italy 107.97

New York. Nov. 17.

Demand Bills 4.61.12

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 17.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/9.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/14.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/11/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/12.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/12/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 76/2.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 76/6.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/9.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development loan due 1935 Rs. 106/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8, India 74/8, Central Bank 22/8 and Eastern Bank 82.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 426/4, Bombay Cotton 540, Bombay Dyeing 867/8, Bradbury 525, Century 415, Cent. India 513/12, Colaba Land 152/8, Coorla 175 Crescent 241/4, Dawn 630, Edw Sassoon 177/8, Elphistone 32/8, Fazulbhoy 853/12, Globe 60, Gokak 98/12xd. Ind. Bleaching 217/8, Ind. Malwa 410, Jamshed Mfg. 130, Kastoorchand 157/8, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1200, Laxmi Cotton 4550, Madhowji 357/8, Mathuradas 230, M. Petit 2600, Morarji 2700, Meyer Sassoon 120, New Great 410, New City 307/8, Pabani 355, Pearls 560, Phoenix 525, Simplex 253/12, Swan 1012/8, Swadeshi 615, Tata Mill 187/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 183/12, B. Burma 301/4, B. Burma N. I. 65, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/8, Bombay Tramway 86/14, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 9, Katni Ord. 60, Katni Defd. 160, New India Insur. 13, Shivrajpur 47/8, Tata Iron Offi. 8/8, Tata Iron Defd. 31/4, Tata Hydro 695 and Scindia Steam 7/2.

STOCKS ETC.

London, Nov. 17.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/16
Conversion Loan £79 1/16 —.3/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103 1/8 —.1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £115 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2

SHARES.

London, Nov. 17.

Hongkong Bank £138
Chartered Bank £21 1/8
National Bank £45 1/2
P. & O. Bank 10 3/4
Eastern Bank £5 3/4

BARLEY.

London. Nov. 17.

Karachy Barley Nov/Dec. sellers 43/6

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 17.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Dec/Jan. 17 1/2.
Tone:—Steady.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Nov. 17 1/4
Tone:—Steady but small business.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 76/9.

London, Nov. 17.

Bar gold ready s. 89-7.
Silver ready d. 33-9.
Silver forward d. 33-12.

TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. India sold. Buyers came in after the price was fixed.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 18.

Ready:—22-12-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	22-10-6	22-12-0	22-11-9
Posh	22-11-6	22-12-0	22-13-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—5—3
Posh 0—8—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 18.

Ready:—76-3-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	75-8-0	76-3-9	76-2-0
Magsar	75-13-0	76 3-0	76-6-0
Posh	76-2-0	76-12-0	76-11-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 1—9—0
Posh 2—1—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

18th Nov.

After the recent sharp advance Reuter reported to-day 42 to 57 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on some long liquidation and considerable speculative selling. Liverpool has been reported 1 point up to 15 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 17th instant as follows:—

"Cotton acts over-bought. Trade demand slackening. Prefer purchase on weakness. Favour making a straddle by buying May and selling October."

Owing to a sharp decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 481½ i.e. Rs. 4½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening brokers and Commission Houses were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 478. On short covering the prices improved to Rs. 479. Around this level Commission Houses and Bazar operators sold and the prices gave way to Rs. 477½ which rate ruled at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 476 and going up to Rs. 478 on buying by Japanese and European firms closed at Rs. 476 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. opened at Rs. 460 and gradually eased to Rs. 456 on Japanese Houses selling, the same rate being quoted at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 451 and dropped to Rs. 447½ on general selling the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 448. F.G. Bengal Decr./January was nominally quoted Rs. 412.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the demand for nice lots was good.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, November 18.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	476
„ „ Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	409
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	456
„ „ ..	March	..	447

SPOT QNOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 18.

Description.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	505	485
M. G. Oomera No. 4 ..	535	520

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 18.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	476
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	..	412
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan.	..	456
„ „ ..	March	..	447

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT,

18th November 1924.

New York Market 17th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.60	Dec.		24.56—04	24.03	—57
24.80	Jan.	24.91+11	24.75—05	24.25	—55
25.10	Mar.			24.61	—49
25.40	May.			24 93	—47
25.20	Jul.			24.78	—42

Telegraphic market advices:—Heavy speculative selling. Some long liquidation. Good trade buying.

January highest 24.95 (10.06 a.m.) lowest 24.25 (2.49 p.m.) range .70 points.

Liverpool Market 17th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
13.62	Jan.	13.59—03	13.65+03	13.63	+01
13.68	Mar.	13.66—02	13.71+03	13 68	—
13.72	May.			13.72	—
13.59	July.			13.60	+01
13.04	Oct.			12.89	—15
Egyptian					
23.45	Nov.			23.55	+10
22 30	Jan.			22.20	—10

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Generally fair weather, cold. Frost expected. Northern portion entire belt. Spot demand good.

New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 100,000.

(2) Small market but good undertone. Little hedge selling easily absorbed.

American cross rate on Saturday 4.62 7/8 on Monday 4.61 3/4.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
January	13.63 plus 01
March	13.68
May	13.72
July	13.60 plus 01

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 6,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 200 Bales.

Mid. AmericansSpot—Universal standard 13.95 good inquiry.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.50

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	24.76
March	25.39
May	25.39

New York Noon Call

January	24.82
March	25.16
May	25.44

New Orleans 10 a.m.

January	24.66
March	25.16

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

November	13.60	
January	13.61	—.01
March	13.67	—.01

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

January	22.45 plus	15
March	21.60 „	17
May	21.05 „	20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Liverpool.	Uplands G. O. C.	
November	13.63	—.03
December	13.60	—.02
January	13.63	—.01
February	13.64	
March	13.68	
April	13.67	—.01
May	13.72	
June	13.66p plus	01
July	13.60 „	01
August	13.41 „	01
September	13.26	—.02
October	13.01	—.03
November	12.89	—.03

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.95
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	12.35
M. G., Bengal, "Fine"	12.75
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	12.00
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	12.50
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	13.00
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.25
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.65
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	13.05
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.85
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	12.25
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	12.65

Liverpool Nov. 17.

Liverpool Cotton market will be closed on 21st instant at 4-30 p.m.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, November, 18,

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	425	..	426-4
Bombay Cotton	540	..	540
Bombay Dyeing	862-8-55-61-4	860	65-70-867-8
Century	412-8-15	13-12-416-4	18-12-415
Nagpur ex-divi.	511-4-12-8	513-12	513-12
Colaba	153-12-55	53-12-52-8-150	152-8
Crescent	240-38-12-40	240	241-4
Indore	410	410	11-4-410
Kohinoor	1200	..	1200
New Great	407-8-10-7-8	812-411-4	12-8-410
Pearl	556-4-57-8	560	560
Phoenix	525	..	525
Sharuchs	101-4	..	103-12
Simplex	251-4-53-12-51-4	253-12	253-12
Swan	1012-8	..	1012-8
Swadesh ex-divi.	610-15-12-8	615	615
Pabni	352-8	..	355
Fazal	845	27-8-852-8	55-853-12
Mathuradas	235	..	230
Tata Mill	187-8	..	187-8
Globe	60	..	60
Mysore	115	..	115
Madhavji	350-55	357-8	58-12-357-8
Finlay	750	..	800
Gokak ex-divi.	102-8	..	98-12
Edward Sassoon	175	..	177-8
Meyer Sassoon	120	..	120
Alcock	185	..	183-12
Bombay Burma Old ..	301-4	..	301-4
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi	86-14-86-4	..	86-14
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	70	..	69-6
Bundi Cement	9-4	..	9
Central E. Mining	27-4	..	27-8
Indian Cement	36-4	..	36-4
Tata Steel Ordy.	8	..	8-8
Tata Steel Defd.	33-2	33-12	33-12-31-4

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

November	23.55 plus	10
December	22.90	—.10
January	22 20	—.10
February	21.80	—.10
March	21.30	—.13
April	21.00	—.10
May	20.75	—.10
June	20.50	—.10
July	20.25	—.10
August	20.05	—.10
September	19.85	—.10
October	19.60	—.10

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York. Nov. 17.

Futures at New York.

January	24.25 plus	55
March	24.61	—.49
May	24.93	—.47
July	24.78	—.42

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. Nov. 17.

COTTON—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	120,000	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	74,000	
Day's Exports to Continent	123,000	
Futures at New York—		
January	24.25	—.55
March	24.61	—.49
May	24.93	—.47
July	24.78	—.42
Spot Cotton at New York	24.30	—.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.20	—.50
Futures at New Orleans—		
January	24.18	—.51
March	24.42	—.54
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	22 5/8	
Silver.—Foreign mined 69.		

METALS.

London, Nov. 17.

English best Selected Copper 68 1/8
Standard Copper G. M. B. £64 5/16
Copper Brazjers £84 1/2
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets £17 5/8
Tin Block £259 5/8

BRASS.

Bombay, November 18.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	58	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	58	0	0
Do	2	58	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, November 18.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3/4	64	0	0
Copper	1	64	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	64	0	0
Copper American	1 1/2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 ..		57	8	0
„ „ to 1		57	0	0
„ „ 1-1/4 to 1½, 1 3/4 to 2		57	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4 ..		65	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, November, 18 (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a	p	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54	0	0	8	6	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	53	0	0	8	6	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	57	0	0	8	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	4	0	12	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	4	0	12	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13	14	0	14	6	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13	10	0	14	2	0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	82	0	0	16	12	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	79	0	0	16	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	77	0	0	15	8	0
Teelseed, Black	72	0	0	15	0	0
Poppyseed, White ..	14	2	0	14	14	0
Groundnuts	78	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	9	0	0	9	4	0
Barley	43	0	0	..		
Castorseed	75	0	0	..		
Cotton Seeds Ready ..						
Delivery		..		6	2	0

Forward	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat, May ..	7	13	6
Linseed, May ..	14	3	6
Groundnuts J/F ..	71	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16	8	0
Cotton Seed Dec./Jan. ..	5	14	0

WHEAT

London, Nov. 17.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb. sellers 63/3

Rozaro Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb. sellers 64/6

Tone:—Argentine wheat closed stady but inactive.

Australian closed firmer with good trade for Jan/Feb. sellers at 64/6

Choice White Karachi Nov/Dec. sellers 63
Soft Red Karachi Oct/Nov. sellers 62
Tone:—Firmer

Cargo Australian 64 7 1/2 paid for January shipment to United Kingdom, 64/9 paid for March shipment to United Kingdom, 65/3 paid for December to con-

(Continued on page 10.)

BRITISH MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Manchester, Oct 29.—All reports of manufacturers are not encouraging. Some are even doleful. The cloth sales of the week appear, however, to have been up to recent average, if not in advance of it, and we have experienced a succession of steady to firm markets, with prices moving promptly upward whenever New York or Liverpool has given a lead in that direction, says the "Manchester Guardian Commercial". The Dewali holidays in India this week were responsible for some curtailment of new inquiry, owing to the absence of cables, but at the same time trade with the Dependency was far from being suspended.

Market operators have become accustomed to erratic movements of the raw material following a Bureau crop report. It was with a sense of gratification, therefore, that Monday's steadiness was noted. The figures were very quietly received and the assurance which they gave of a sufficiency of the world's cotton requirements is expected to have a marked influence in the stabilisation of values.

Such buying as has been done for India has mostly been in light bleaching styles, though dyeing and printing fabrics have received attention. Bombay has sent a good miscellaneous inquiry, and Karachi business has been a feature. China has only operated spasmodically, and sales of other than fancy styles have been exceptional. The resumption of the auctions in Shanghai is understood to have been only partial so far. Occasional buying of staples for Java and Singapore has been noted, and both Egypt and Persia have contributed a fair amount of demand for white and coloured styles. American markets continue to offer for finishing goods, and greys are sought for Continental account.

Yarn salesmen are finding more opportunities of quoting, and margins, particularly on American crops and beams, are more satisfactory than they have been for a long period. The export section shows increased activity, coarse counts being in healthier demand for Continental consumption. Egptian spinners also meet with a steady continuance of offers for the better qualities of both combed and carded yarns, but sellers are not anxious to carry their engagements too far forward with long-staple cotton at its present level. The suggestion, indeed, has been made (though not officially) that a leaf might be taken out of the American spinners' book to check the advances in cotton values.

JUTE.

Dundee, October 28.—A brisk business has been done in cloth, and the heavier hessian goods are still to the fore. Beef sheets are constantly asked for, and business is now being booked up to March, though purchasers demand a little compensation for so late a delivery. The prices of both yarns and cloth are maintained. To fulfil their contracts manufacturers will need to purchase, and there is not much purchasing being done at present. Good raw jute is rare, and the deduction is general that the new crop will not come up to expectations. The current prices are a degree cheaper but this is having no effect upon either yarns or cloth.

Early in the week the price of raw jute shot up in London, and this was regarded with suspicion here, though there were some who argued that it only confirmed their opinion that there is likely to be jute shortage.

Prices:—Raw jute: First mark actuals, October/November £45; groups £42 10s; daisee 2 £42 10s; daisee 3 £39 15s; lightnings £42; tossa 2 £44; mired cuttings £26 Yarns: 8lb cops 6.38 (4s 3d); spools 6.50 (4s 4d); saking chains 6.50 (6 1/2d); Hessian chains 7. Chested hessians: 10 por. 10oz. 40in. 5; 8 1/2oz. 40in. 4.88 (4 3/8d); 8oz. 40in. 4.19 (4 3-16d); floorcloth 9 1/2oz. 76in. 9.75 (9 3/4d).

COAL.

Cardiff, Oct. 28.—Inquiries for steam coal are on an improved scale and although the volume which develops into orders shows no marked expansion the fact that buyers show a readier disposition to come forward encourages a more cheerful view of the outlook. The short outputs, combined with the slight increase in business, enables collieries to hold prices steadier. During the past week there has been no further weakening, and certain sections even tend to harden.

Chief interest still centres in 1925 contracts. The Egyptian State Railways are now calling for 200,000 metric tons for delivery January/May next. Tenders are due in Cairo on December 3. For balance of this year's shipment Belgian railways want 30,000 tons of large and Lithuanian railways 30,000 tons.

Best Admiralty large is in fair request at 27s to 27s 6d with seconds irregular between 24s 6d to 26s. Best dry large is well booked and quietly firm at 27s 6d to 28s with ordinary drys slow and unimproved at 24s. to 24s 6d. Monmouthshire coals meet with a shade more demand, but prices are unimproved at 24s. 6d. Black Veins 23s 6d to 24s. Western Valleys, and 22s 6d to 23s 6d Easterns. Best steam smalls are now up to 16s with good burkers hardening up to 15s and cargo brands steadier from 12s to 13s 6d. Sized coals are fully booked and firm dry nuts ruling 27s 6d to 31s 6d, bituminous 22s to 24s 6d and peas and beans 21s to 22s.

Coke is slow and slightly easier at 47s. 6d to 50s. Patent fuel is inactive at 25s 6d to 27s 6d.

A Rohtak message says that Choudhuri Lal Chand, ex-Minister of Agriculture of the Punjab Government, who was unseated as a result of an election petition has been appointed member of the Baraipur State Council.—A.P.

MATERNITY HOME FOR POOR

TREATMENT OF ROADSIDE PATIENTS.

MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

CORPORATION'S OBLIGATIONS.

On Tuesday an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

The Corporation considered a number of reports from the Medical Relief Committee. There were reports in regard to the opening of the maternity homes in the city and treatment of the consumptives by Roentgen Ray apparatus. Both of these reports were approved and adopted. The thorny question of rendering medical aid to the poor lying on the roads in the city was also discussed and the report was sent back to the Committee for reconsideration. The danger signal that was raised in some quarters that the new telephone mouth pieces were the carriers of germs was set to rest, the Committee recommending that there was no reason for such apprehension. In the course of the discussion, Dr. Batliwalla referred to the dust nuisance while the Commissioner said the city was more in danger by reason of the spitting of about 1000 consumptives than the telephone mouth pieces.

MATERNITY HOMES.

Consideration was given to the nineteenth report of the medical relief committee of the Corporation regarding the feasibility of establishing small maternity homes attached to group of improvement trust and development chawls. It stated:—

The Medical Relief Committee beg to report with reference to Corporation Resolution dated the 19th June 1924, regarding the feasibility of establishing small Maternity Homes attached to a group of the Improvement Trust and Development Chawls, so as to carry Medical Relief to the doors of the very poor in this City, that they have already made their recommendations (in their Eighteenth Report of even date) to start a temporary Maternity Home in one of the Development chawls at Worli and that therefore the result of this experiment be awaited before proceeding with the question of the establishment of Maternity Homes in the Improvement Trust Chawls.

On the motion of Mr B. N. Motivala the report was approved and adopted.

ROENTGEN RAY APPARATUS.

The Corporation then considered another report of the same Committee regarding a proposal for utilising on payment of certain fees the Roentgen Ray apparatus taken over by the municipality from the Anti-Tuberculosis League. The apparatus was worth Rs. 12,000 and so far its use had been limited to the diagnosis of consumption only. The report stated that the number of patients dealt with under that limitation had not amounted to one third of the number that could be dealt with under a wider scheme and thus two-thirds of the capital sum sunk in the apparatus might be said unproductive the Commissioner suggested that the plant should be utilized for all classes of patients on payment according to their means on the recommendation of a qualified medical practitioner. He also suggested that half the fees thus received should be credited to the municipality and half to the Radiographer and medical officer in charge of the apparatus.

The Committee recommended that Commissioner's recommendation be approved subject to the modification that the charges for radiograms be reduced from "Rs. 45 to Rs. 60" to "Rs. 30 to Rs. 40".

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved that the committee's recommendations be approved and carried.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji objected to the provision made in the recommendation that a medical practitioner should certify the income of the patient whom he sent for examinations.

Mr. R. S. Asavle moved an amendment that a leading citizen should certify in regard to the income instead of a medical practitioner.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition was passed.

TREATMENT OF ROAD SIDE PATIENTS.

The House then considered the twenty-second report of the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation regarding proposals for providing hospital accommodation for the treatment of roadside cases of patients.

It stated:—"It will be remembered that Government in a letter, in September 1922, invited the attention of the Corporation to the inadequacy of hospital accommodation in the existing hospitals for the treatment of roadside cases and enquired what steps the Corporation proposed to take to meet the requirements. The Government letter was referred to this Committee by the Corporation. In their report, dated the 5th February 1923, the Committee recommended that Government beinformed that the treatment of cases of imition and starvation does not fall under Medical Relief and as such the Corporation alone cannot be held responsible for providing for the same, that proposals for taking measures in regard to beggars and vagrants under which such cases can be dealt with were being sent to Government and that as regards cases of those really suffering from diseases, such cases should be admitted as hitherto into the existing hospitals to their utmost capacity. The recommendation, however, did not find favour with the Corporation, who requested the Commissioner to place before them proposals for providing hospital accommodation for the treatment of roadside cases of patients and Government were informed accordingly.

In his letter under reference, the Commissioner recommends that Government be informed that the Corporation aim at the provision of medical relief to the extent of not less than 3,000 hospital beds per million of population and will for the present be prepared, without prejudice to any claim it may subsequently find it necessary to make on the ground that a percentage of the cases are not those of residents in the City, to bear the initial and recurring cost of 60 extra beds at the J. J. and 30 extra beds at the G. T. Hospitals on the understanding that treatment at these hospitals shall not be refused even to chronic cases except on the ground of lack of accommodation but that it finds itself unable to guarantee the provision of relief for indigent persons not in need of medical treatment unless and until some universal system of poor relief can be introduced throughout the British districts and native states of India, as any other decision would mean that this City would be liable to support all the indigent and infirm population of the country. This letter was referred to the Committee by the Corporation. The Committee requested the Commissioner to submit a report on the feasibility of turning a portion of the Maratha Hospital into a hospital of 50 beds for the treatment of ordinary diseases, making a definite provision therein for roadside cases to the extent of 20 beds. The Commissioner is of opinion for the reason stated therein that Government may be informed that with the opening of the new Municipal Memorial Hospital with 284 beds, the Corporation will, within the limits of the addition thus made to the Hospital accommodation of the City, have made the best provision that could be made to enable the Government Hospitals to meet their share of the demands both of roadside cases and of every other class of patient.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that Government be informed that in view of the fact that since this question was raised by Government, a Committee has been appointed by Government to investigate and report on the whole question of providing adequate hospital accommodation in the city, the Corporation do not consider it advisable to consider this particular question any further at this stage.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration. He said it was scandalous for a city like Bombay to shelve such an important question. He had come across cases in which, he said, roadside patients had died on the streets before they were removed to any hospitals. They should not await merely the action of the Government and sit with folded hands. If Government refused to take any action, he asked what would happen to the road-side patients?

Mr. R. S. Navalker seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai in supporting the amendment said the report was incomplete. Many road-side patients died for want of timely medical help.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla said it was the duty of the Corporation to render medical relief to the road-side patients.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said it was the duty of the Government to look after the road-side cases.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said almost every day he came across road-side cases and he asked the Corporation as to what they were going to do for the poor.

Votes were taken at this stage and the amendment was declared carried. On a poll being demanded 20 voted for the amendment and 19 against it and it was carried as a substantive proposition.

NEW TELEPHONE MOUTH-PIECES.

The House then considered the twenty-fourth report of the Medical Relief Committee regarding certain criticism made with regard to the newly provided mouth-pieces of telephones. Dr W. Nunan and Mr. H. Seth had criticised the newly introduced telephone mouth-pieces as a danger to the public health. The Committee recommended that there was no danger in mouth-pieces.

Mr. B. N. Motivala moved the adoption of the report.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai said what Dr. Nunan said was purely a common-sense matter.

Dr. Mistry moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Committee and the Commissioner be requested to take opinion of Bombay bacteriologists.

Mr. B. T. Desai seconded the amendment.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said there was no danger in the mouth-pieces. The greatest danger and nuisance lay in the dust of the city which carried infection.

The Commission said in England and America experiments had been made by the most eminent bacteriologists and they were of opinion that there was no danger of the microbes referred to. There was greater danger in Bombay, he said, than that of the telephone mouth-pieces and that was of the consumptives spitting on the roads which carried infection.

There were about 1000 consumptives in Bombay who were thus spitting every day on public roads, and endangered public health. Any experiment made in Bombay he said, would be only a waste of public money.

Mr. L. R Tairsee said when two doctors disagreed they were safe. He therefore moved a closure.

Votes were taken on the proposition and it was declared carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT.

On Sunday evening one Mausha Hurasha, a Mohmedan went to the De Lisle Road Police Station and lodged a complaint that his brother Khajasab (22) was brutally assaulted by two Hindus named Marathi Genu and Sedoo Genu, and that Khajasab was brought in a dying condition in a hack victoria to the police station. The police removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. The police made enquiries and arrested the two suspected men and placed them before Mr. A. R King, Coroner, at the inquest. After recording formal evidence, the Coroner adjourned further hearing.

RAILWAY SEASON TICKET.

PASSENGER PAYS FOR LOSS.

(In the Court of Small Causes at Bombay)
(Suit No. 8459 of 1924.)

B.B. and C.I. Railway ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
Bhimji Dalal ..... Defendant.

The facts of the case were that the defendant was a holder of a first class Season Ticket entitling him to travel between Malad and Churchgate from 26—1—1924 to 25—4—1924; while travening on 25—2—1924 his purse which contained the season ticket was stolen; thereafter when he was called upon to produce his season ticket by the Inspector of the plaintiff Company he failed to do so and he continued to travel, as before, without purchasing a fresh ticket. The plaintiff Company, therefore filed the suit for the recovery of the fare on the ground of the defendant having travelled without a ticket. The defendant's contentions were that he had already pre-paid for the journeys and that the contract was still subsisting, that it was only that he had lost the documentary proof for it and that the Civil Court was not the proper forum. The trial Court had dismissed the suit upholding the last contention of the defendant as already reported in the columns of this paper: the plaintiff Company feeling aggrieved apllied to the Full Court consisting of His Honours the Learned Chief Judge and the Laerned Third Judge.

A SPECIAL CONTRACT.

In the course of the judgment, the learned Chief Judge who delivered the judgment of the Full Court after narrating the above-mentioned facts stated that "The contract between the parties is printed on the ticket. We are concerned with two Clauses therein (1) In the event of this ticket being lost, fresh ticket will only be issued on payment of full charges and fresh deposit. (2) This ticket must be produced when required. The ticket further says that it is issued subject to the regulations of the Company as notified in their Time Table and Railway Guide. It is stated that the Company have stopped printing the Railway Guide but independently of that, under sections 66 and 68 of the Indian Railways Act, a person desirous of travelling by a Railway is under an obligation to pre-pay his fare and purchase a ticket and keep it "with him" to be shown to a Railway servant, whenever demanded. If he fails to do so, he becomes liable to pay, on demand, a certain excess charge, in addition to the ordinary (single) fare (Vide Section 113 (1)). Does, therefore, the existence of this contract and payment of the fare in lump, days before the particular day on which the requisite ticket is demanded and not produced by the passenger affect the liability laid on him by the statute? The special condition in this contract independently of the Regulations, as printed on the ticket is this that if the ticket is lost, a fresh ticket has to be purchased on payment of full charge and fresh deposit; it means, in other words, that if the ticket is lost, the relative amount paid for its purchase is lost and the contract terminates. If he still wants to travel, the loser must pay for and issue a fresh ticket. There is nothing unusual or unreasonable in such special contracts.... Another such special condition is the production of the ticket when required. If it is not produced the liability of travelling without a ticket follows. There are many cases to show that if there is a breach of any such special condition the contract is at an end..... The special contract, thus being at an end plaintiffs can hold defendant liable for the consequences which follow on such travel. As to what they are is provided by Section 113 (1) viz: that defendant has to pay single and a certain excess fare.

CIVIL COURT'S JURISDICTION.

The next question is whether this Court is the proper forum to resort to in such a case for recovery of the excess and single fare. It is contended that the plaintiffs should have resorted to a Magistrate's Court under Section 113 (4). That is no doubt a remedy open to them, but the question is whether that remedy is cumulative or exclusive. If it is exclusive then this Court has no jurisdiction; if it is cumulative then it has. It is argued that the liability to pay excess and single fare is created by a statute and the statute provides the remedy; therefore that is the only remedy available to the Plaintiffs.

After discussing the law on the point and the remarks on the point found in Halsbury Vol. 27 P. 189 and other case, His Honour the Learned Chief Judge held "As long as therefore the right is not taken away, the summary remedy should be held to be an alternative remedy only." The Learned Chief Judge further stated..... "The cause of action is framed no doubt on the basis of the liability incurred under Section 113 (1), but it sounds in damages. The remedy given under Clause 4 of that section is not as against an offence, where the agerieved party should proceed by indictment. The Magistrate is empowered to recover the fare as if he were recovering a fine, but no imprisonment in default of payment is provided for (according to the ruling of the Bombay High Court)

"The conclusion, therefore is that the defendant having lost his ticket, put an end to the contract and was not entitled to avail himself of it, and that for all journeys at which he was unable to produce a ticket for inspection he is liable to pay. Further that the jurisdiction of a Civil Court not having been taken away he can be sued in this Court."

The Full Court, therefore, passed a verdict in plaintiffs' favour for Rs. 338 and costs with a further order for Rs. 45 certified for professional costs.

Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The following are the amounts collected by the Rashtreeya Stree Sabha for the South Indian Flood Relief Fund in the months of October.

Miss Serenbai	...	Rs. 250-0-0
Mrs. S. (Parsi Lady)	...	Rs. 100-0-0
Mrs. A. D. Naoroji	...	Rs. 100-0-0
Mrs. F. P. Batliwala	...	Rs. 50-0-0
A Parsi Lady	...	Rs. 13-0-0
	Total.	Rs. 513-0-0

Khaddar has been purchased for the above ladies as they desired so and sent to Malbar.

Mr. Parikh Gordhandas Baldevdas	...	Rs. 20-0-0
Mr. Sha Velji Devji	...	Rs. 10-4-0
Messrs Pramanand and Co	...	Rs. 11-0-0
Mr. Jethlal Dalsukhlal		Rs. 10-0-0
Mr. Shantilal Maganlal		Rs. 6-0-0
Mr. Mohanji Lipa	...	Rs. 6-0-0
Mr. Ambalal Keshavji	...	Rs. 5-0-0
Mr. Motilal Lalbhai	...	Rs. 5-0-0
Mr Nanji Mohanlal	...	Rs. 5-0-0
Mrs. Chanchalbai	...	Rs. 5-0-0
Mr. Hiralal Bhimjibhai		Rs. 5-0-0
Mr. Prabhulal Motilal		Rs. 5-0-0
Mr. Ochhavlal Sakarlal		Rs. 3-0-0
Mr. Gordhandas Shivlal		Rs. 5-0-0
Mr. Chandulal Hiralal		Rs. 3-0-0
Total	...	Rs. 104-4-0
Mrs. Motibai Jienlal Chinoy		Rs. 20-0-0

As Mrs. Motibai Chinoy desired rice was purchased for her and sent to Malabar.

Mr. Yashvantlal Desai has given 4 Takas of Khaddar. Uptil now Rashtreeya Stree Sabha has collected Rs. 109-4-0 and 400 clothes of various sorts for the Relief Fund.

Cochin, Nov. 17.—The Most Rev. Alexis Henry M. Lepicyer, Visitor Apostolic to the East Indies arrived at Ernakulam on Saturday night and was accorded a warm reception. An investiture ceremony was performed yesterday morning when His Grace Dr. Augustine Kandathil was elected to the rank of Archbishop of the Malabar Syrian Catholic Hierarchy.—A.P.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

AMBULANCE CAR DRIVER FINED.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Rama Devji, a motor driver of the ambulance car, belonging to Parsi Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade was charged with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. B. H. Daruwalla, pleader.

The facts of the case were that on Friday, the accused, while coming out from Nowroji Lane on the Girgaum Road, dashed against a tram car going in the direction of the Museum.

The accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. Daruwalla, for the defence, submitted that it was certainly not a case of rash and negligent driving. The accused had blown his horn and thus given a signal that he was coming on to the main road. It was, at the most, an error of judgment on the part of the accused.

His Worship convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

3 MONTHS' FOR ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rewalchand Gopaldas was charged with attempt to commit theft.

The facts of the case were that on Diwali night the complainant Prakirtyarchya was going along Mumbadevi. He was carrying a two year child on his arms. The accused, who came from behind attempted to remove gold wristlets from the person of the child. The complainant noticed it and the accused was caught red handed.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment in view of the accused's four previous convictions.

POSTMAN ROBBED ON ROAD.

A postman residing at Reay Road was going along Frere Road about 9 p.m. on Monday, when near Wari Bunder Goods Depot No. 9 shed a Mohmedan came from behind and caught hold of him by the neck. Two other Mohmedans stood in front of him. One of these latter took out penknife and threatened him while the other removed a gold ring, a gold arm let, a silver "Kargotta" and a fountain pen, property collectively valued at Rs. 120. The police are making enquiries. As the complainant's throat was caught, he could not raise an alarm.

DIAMOND POLISHER ROBBED.

Chhotalal Pranjiwandas, a diamond polisher residing at Bapu Khoti Street reports to the police that on Monday evening his servant went out after locking the door of the apartment. On his return after half an hour, he found the door open, a light in his room burning, a drawer of a desk forced open and G. C. notes and jewellery valued at Rs. 161 stolen. Sixteen diamonds belonging to his customers were also stolen, but he could not estimate their value at present.

THEFT AT LABURNAM ROAD.

Dr. R. C. Rawley, residing on the first floor of a house at Laburnum Road, reports to the police that on Monday at 6 p.m. he and his wife went out leaving three servants at home. On their return at 7-45 p.m. they were informed by the ayah that some articles from an almirah and a cupboard were scattered about. An examination of the room showed that a gold watch valued at Rs. 450 and other jewellery and cash valued at Rs. 129 had been stolen.

TRAM-CAR FATALITY.

Mr. A. R. King Coroner, concluded inquest touching the death of Zaitoonbai, a Mohmedan girl aged 3 years who was knocked down and run over by a tram car at Rinon Road on the evening of the 31st ultimo. It appeared about 6 p.m. on 31st October, Poorbidin Gungadin, a tram-car driver was driving a trailer car along Ripon Road when Zaitoonbai was knocked down by the car while she was crossing the road. She was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died soon after admission.

The jury returned averdict of accidental death.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

In the share market jutes opened quite with only a moderate business passing. Belvedere Kamarhatty and Fort William were all easier. Towards the close however the market rallied closing firm at the best of the day. In teas the demand continues strong and active. Singell show an advance of about nine points. There is a good enquiry for East India and Eastern Cachar. Mannabarrie are marked up 225 and Hantapara 190 points. Towards the close New Purnpbari were wanted. The tone continues strong and confident. Coals were steady, with a fairly good business passing. Railways meet with a continuously steady demand. Government securities were steady unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent war loan 1929-47 93/6, 6 per cent bonds 1926 109/10.

Banks:—AA dahabad Bank pref 90, Imperial Bank 3-2.

Railways:—Roshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 50.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/8, Kesoram 4/12.

Jutes:—Alliance 610, Auckland 270, Bally 254/8, Belvedere 572, Budge Budge 485, Chandpdary 215/8, Clive 44-6, Dalhousie 425, Kanpire 57, Fort Gloster 1040, Fort William 418, Ganges 320, Hoogly ord. 79/8, Howrah 467/8, Kamarhatty 660 Kankinarrah 503, Lansdowne 3-4, Lawrence 625, National 314, Nashati 484, Reliance 64/4, Standard 425, Union 535.

Coals:—Baraboni 12-4, Bansjorah 15/12, Bhalgora 5-4, Burrakur ord. 31-4, Burrakur pref 100, Gopalichuck 12/8, Ghusick and Muslia 16/12, Huntodih 5/4, Jainty Central 5/4, Katras Jherriah 97, Kesoonia and Nyadee 19/4, Nazira 11/12, New Beerbhoom 35, New Kendah 8/12, Samla and Kendra 10/8, Satpukuria and Asansol 4, Searsole 14/4, Sendra 18/4, Seebpore 32/4, South Karanpura 10/4.

Miscellaneous:—Tavoy Tin Corporation 18, Port Shipping 14/4, Partabpur Sugar 10 per cent. pref 11/8.

Tea Companies:—Amluckie 175, Batelli 4/2, Bishnauth 38/8, Central Cachar 132, Chandypore 250, Damtamara 8/4, Dessai and Parbuttia 430, Dhunseri 7/10, Dimakusi 29/4, Duffla bpur 18/10, Durrang 67, Eastern Cachar 23/4, East India 24/8, Eastern Terai 7/8, Gohpur 9/12, Gulma 16/4, Hantapara 575, Hasimara 8/4, Hattikhira 36/14, Jutlibari 16/12, Kalachorra 138, Loobah 19/4, Mannabarrie 350, Maulvie 14, Nambumadi ord 12/12 Nga Hill 21/12, New Purupbari 12/4, New Terai 19/4, Orang 12/12, Patrakola 804/8, Ranicherra 20/4 Redbank 10, Roopacherra 94/8, Rutema 20/12, Singell 101, Teesta Valley 38/4, Tezpore 14/12, Tirrihannah 21/10, Tukvar 40/12 Tumsong 20/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven-eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence.

WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.

ANOTHER SPLENDID PERFORMAN

Last night at the Excelsior Theatre another splendid performance was given by the Westminster Glee Singers. There was a small but enthusiastic audience who thoroughly enjoyed and encored every item on the programme. The madrigal and part-singing were again quite perfect. The solos were a delight to hear and a pleasure to remember. It was cheering to hear such old favourites as "The British Grenadiers" "The Girl I left behind me" "Sweet and Low" and "O, hush thee, my Baby."

Mr. Clifford Lathean's rendering of "Myself when Young" music by Liza Lahmann and words by Omar Khayam, was really fine. And Mr. Donald Reid's alto voice was perfectly suited in "Illusing Thee Songs of Araby." The sweet childish voice of Master Albert Cooper in Killarney and 'Swallows' appealed strongly to the audience and he was enthusiastically encored. The Humorous Quartette 'Old Mother Hubbar' was screamingly funny. In fact there was not a weak spot in the whole programme. It is not to be expected that this purely English music should appeal to the Indian public, but the Europeans ought to flock to the Excelsior this week, for very seldom in Bombay have they the opportunity of enjoying such a feast of melody as that given by Mr. Edward Branscombe's talented Company.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

Following are details of Lucknow Races of Tuesday:—

THE PONY PLATE. Distence 5 furlongs.
Mr. C Northmore's BACHELOR GIRL 9-13 H. Walker 1
Thakur Chandrika Prasad's KISHORE 8-4 Purtoo Singh 2
Mr J D Scott's BUCOLIC 7-0 (car. 7-3). Balfour 3
Mr. Basheer Ali's FANCY FAIR 9-7 J. Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Country Maid 7-7 (car. 7-12), and Lord Vigil 7-1.

Betting:—A lot of money was coming on Bachelor Girl when she opened evens soon her price went up to 6/4 on. Fancy Fair was next in demand with twos against, later on going up to 6/4 against, Threes Kishoree, sixes Lord Vigil, tens the other two.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10-8. Places Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9-8.

THE INDIAN GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE CHASE. Distance about 2½ miles over Steeple Chase Course.

Capt. L. Gilliland's ORDEX 12-7 Welsh 1
Lt.-Col. F Sutton and Mr. Leetham's LIT-TLE IMP 9-2 (cd. 9-7) Capt. Gwille 2
Major W M Hunt's RAZZLE DAZZLE 9-5 (cd. 9-10) Capt. Creach 3

Also Ran:—Okeh 11-5 (fell) and Aerial Prince 9-0 (cd 9-5) also fell.

Betting:—Ordex started favourite priced at 6/4 against, later on it dropped down to 5/2 against. Okeh drew the largest amount opening at two and closing at evens, threes Little Imp, fives the other two.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22-8. Places Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 10.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Jackson's BURRA SLAM 8-9 Thompson 1
Mr. S Woodward's FIRST IMPRESSIONS 8-8 Capt. Bernard 2
Sirdar Mohd. Akram Khan and Azam Khan's RED COUNT 8-6 Balfour 3
Malik Shah Jehan's RAJA 10-7 Meherjee ... 4

Also Ran:—All Clear 10-4, Grey Rosette 10-4, Blue Beard 10-1, Shemal 9-7, Marshal Foch 8-7, Signaller 8-7 King Palace 8-5, Aiming 8-5 Antonio 7-2 and Reform 7-6.

Betting: Shemal and Reform were fancied most at twos against, Antonio and All Clear were next best at 4/1. The rest were offered freely at sixes, eights and tens.

Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 213-8. Places Rs. 72, Rs. 43 and Rs. 42-8.

THE STEWARDS' CUP. Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs. D. Mottabhoy and Rajmahomed Vazir's OLD CHRIS 8-7 Purtoosingh 1
Mr. R Jackson's PRINCE'S FARE 9-0 Thompson 2
Mr. F. Main's STAPLES 9-10 Cooper 3
Mr V Pigot's STELLITE 9-8 Edwards 4

Also Ran:—Lady Myra 9-12, Zea 8-13, Creel 8-[illegible] and Daters 8-1.

Betting:—5/4 on Staples, threes against Stellite, fives Zea and Old Chris, sixes Lady Myra, eights the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 11 and Rs. 7.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Roy's JAUNT 9-0 Walker 1
Major A Chapman's EDGAR'S JEWEL 7-3 Balfour 2
Nawabzada Meerza's INDIAN BEAUTY 9-4 Cooper 3
Mr. P Pogmoss's SACK THE LOT 8-6 Marland 4

Also Ran:—Lace 9-12, Mogomar 9-12 Brony 9/8, Toy Symphony 8-10, Pauvrette 8-1, Court Jester 8-0.

Betting:—Twos against Lace, 5/2 Pauvrette, threes Brony, Indian Beauty and Toy Symphony, fives against Jaunt, sixes Sack the Lot, Court Jester and Edgar's Jewel, 8/1 Zigomar.

Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 27-8, Rs. 38 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE SARGODHA PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. J Hobday's MOOI 9-1 Alford 1
Messrs. Foulds and Sheldrake's BETTER HOPE 10-5 Walker 2
Mr. Sheoraj Singh's KAUMUDI 8-7 Purtoo Singh 3
Col. Comdts Tomkinson's POLLENTIA 8-7 Tymon 4

Also Ran:—The Knut 10-3, Sarfaraz 10/1 and Monsoon Jack 7-0.

Betting:—Better Hope was fancied most and opening at twos closed down at 6/4 on. Mooi was next in demand, her price varying between threes and fours against, 5/1 Kaumudi sixes, Sarfaraz. The Knut and Monsoon Jack, sevens Pollentia.

Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 10, and Rs. 8-8.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary announces that His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Reading accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading, expected to arrive at the Victoria Terminus Station at 9 a.m. on Tuesday the 2nd December 1924 and will be received on arrival with all the honours due to the Viceroy of India.

On His Excellency alighting from the train a salute of 31 guns will be fired. A Guard of Honour with Band and Colours will be drawn up at the Station. A Guard of Honour with Band and Colours will be drawn up at Government House, Malabar Point.

His Excellency will proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, *via* Waudby Road, Mayo Road, Churchgate Street, Queen's Road Sandhurst Bridge, Chaupati, Walkeshwar Road, Government House Lower Gate, escorted by His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, the Bombay Light Horse and a Field Officer's Escort of Indian Cavalry.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay. General meeting at 6-15 p.m. to revise the list of periodicals subscribed to by the Society.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20.

"Passengers' Day": Meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas to preside.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.

All-India Congress Committee meeting, Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

S. S. "Naldera" with English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

All-India Congress Committee meeting, Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road.

5th Session of Postal & R. M. S. Conference, C. Jehangir Hall 5-30 p.m. Mr. Jinnah to preside.

PUNJABI DAILY FROM AMRITSAR.

A new nationalist Gurmukhi daily "Kaumi Dard," has been started from Amritsar.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. R. S. Kelkar M. B. B. S. on "Malaria" at 8-30 p.m. (S. T. (to-day) in Improvement Trust Chawl at Parel Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 8.30 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 12.30 a.m. the following day.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE VOLUNTEERS' MEETING

All those volunteers who have already offered themselves for service at the Bombay Conference and others who are willing to join them are requested to meet at the Congress office, Krishna Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 Noon on Wednesday the 26th instant.

2. Correspondance for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

'AT HOME' TO BARRISTER SAVARKER.

Dr. M B Velkar M L C was 'At Home' to Mr. Vinayek Damoder Savarkar at his residence, Thakurdwar, Bombay, on the evening of Saturday, the 15th inst., when a large and distinguished assembly had met together to greet him, who was on his way to his enforced 'home' at Ratnagiri. In welcoming the guest of the evening Dr. Velkar dwelt in praiseworthy terms on the sacrifice of Mr. Savarkar.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the B. H. League and the Rathe Star Mandal a public meeting will be held in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day, when lectures on Humanitarianism will be delivered by Jayrut Laliji and Kavi Bhogilal Ratanchand Vora of Patan.

STANDING ORDERS OF LOCAL COUNCIL.

The amendments of the Standing Orders of the Legislative Council the Governor of Bombay passed by the Council on the 21st October 1924, having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor on the 4th November 1924, are published in Tuesday's Bombay Government Gazette.

RECEPTION TO MR. SAVARKER.

A suitable reception was accorded to Mr. V. D. Savarker by the public of Dadar on Saturday the 15th at 8-30 p.m. at Dadar Goregaonker Buildings under the auspices of the Dadar National Association and the G Ward District Congress Committee. The Meeting was crowded to the pitch. After Dr. Velkar was duly proposed to the Chair the Secretaries explained to the audience that the function was purely a social function. Dr. Velkar then eulogised the services the indomitable courage and high character of Mr. Savarkar who was then profusely garlanded. Mr. Savarker in reply to the reception made a suitable speech.

PASSENGERS' DAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Swarajya Party, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Bombay Humanitarian League, Sugar Merchants Association, Municipal Teachers Association, Rastriya Stree Sabha, and Gujrati Hindu Stree Sabha a public meeting will be held at 6 p.m. (S. T.) tomorrow at the Marwari Vidyalaya to observe "Passengers' Day". The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas will preside. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Messrs. M. R. Jayaker, N. M. Joshi, V. J. Patel, Joseph Baptista L. R. Tairsee, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, J. K. Mehta, K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas Mehta, and Mawji Govinuji will address the meeting.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 788 during the week ending 15th November, was more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 53.05. The mortality for the corresponding week of 1923 was 635 and death-rate 27.05 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceeding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 786 and death-rate 36.73.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 3 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 291 as against 5 and 282 respectively in the preceeding week. Out of the total deaths, 165 were among infants under one year of age; 20 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 10 attacks and 3 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 524 and compares favourably with that for the 46th week of 1923 when the figure was 455 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923), viz: 448.

DROWNED IN A WELL.

On Monday at about 7 p.m. a fire broke out in a hut at Anjirwadi, Masgaon, and some people rushed to a well close by to draw water. Among those who were drawing water was also one Nandku Devi (26) a cart driver. All on a sudden, the wheel of the well fell down and along with it Nadku too was seen falling down in the well. An alarm was raised and Nadku was taken out of the well, but not before he was dead. At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1924.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

At a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League on Sunday an influential Reception Committee was formed to make arrangements for the ensuing session of the All India Muslim League which is to be held in Bombay towards the end of December. The inclusion in the Committee of prominent Muslims of Bombay who have hitherto kept aloof from politics is a welcome indication of the growing interest which Muslims of Bombay have begun to evince in the political future of their community and, therefore, of their country. While this is a matter for joy, there are fears connected with the forthcoming session of the League which cannot but cause distress to all well-wishers of the country. And these are that the League is not to meet in the same city where the Congress is to hold its session and that the dates of its session may prevent Muslim delegates to the Congress from participating in its deliberations. The anomaly brings into relief the difference between 1921 and 1924—between the determined and vigorous march of a united nation which brought it within an inch of its goal and the apathy and centrifugal tendencies of the present-day.

It was Mr. Jinnah who took a leading part in 1915 in inviting the Muslim League to Bombay where the Congress was also to meet and in bringing about a joint meeting of the leaders of the League and the Congress in order to discuss how the future political relations of the two important communities should be adjusted and it was this joint meeting which prepared the ground for the famous Lucknow Pact of the following year. The *rapprochement* was made possible because the continued betrayal of their interests at home and abroad had brought home to the Muslims the futility of reliance on the foreign bureaucracy and the imperative need for a permanent and equitable understanding with their fellow-countrymen. And it was not merely regard for their communal interests or anxiety about their religious rights but also the wrong done to their country which prompted them to make common cause with their Hindu brethren. But, as Maulana Mahomed Ali truly said in his presidential address at Cocanada, it was reserved for General Dyer to break down entirely the barrier that Sir Syed Ahmed had for temporary purpose erected more than thirty years previously and to summon the Mussalmans of India to the Congress held at Amritsar in 1919 as the unsuspecting Herald of India's Nationhood. It is unnecessary to refer to the great work accomplished during the succeeding and unforgettable two years, by the Nation, which received its re birth at Jallianwalla Bagh. Has that work been in vain that we should now go back to our degenerate days and that men like Mr. Jinnah who helped to lay the foundation for that work should feel the need for arrangements which, in effect, will keep the League away from the influence of the Congress? Is there, in fact, a need for the existence of a separate political body for the Muslims? For our part we do not see any need in view of the important share which Muslim leaders and members have taken, and continue taking, in influencing the deliberations and shaping the policies of the Congress. Muslims, indeed, have their communal interests to safeguard. But they have also to accomplish a much more important task namely, to get rid of their common slavery. They have their claims as regards representation in legislative and other elected bodies and reservation of administrative posts. But guarantees in respects of these are futile so long as they and their fellow-countrymen do not become masters in their own country. On the other hand all the assurances and guarantees in this regard which Muslims demand and are entitled to can be obtained through a National Pact which the Congress under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, than whom Muslims can find no greater friend even among themselves, is competent and ready enough to enforce.

"If, however, the Muslim community or even an important section of it—for we believe that a large number of Muslim leaders are not enthusiastic about the revival of the League which, having contributed its share in making the Congress a truly representative body, had almost died a natural death—feels the need of a separate political body, there is no reason why it should not have it, if thereby it fears, which are groundless, are allayed. But, in that case, there is equally no reason why the Muslim League should not, as before, hold its session in the same city where the Congress meets and work in co-operation with the latter. The organisers of the League we have no doubt, have no other desire than to work in co-operation with the Congress. But, surely the co-operation will be more easily secured and become more fruitful if the Congress and the League meet in the same place. Besides, there is no particular reason why they should not meet in the same centre. In fact, considering that a large majority of the members of the Muslim League are staunch Congressmen and as such cannot fail to attend the Belgaum session of the national body, a more representative gathering of Muslims can be collected at Belgaum than in Bombay. We are aware that there is, thanks to causes which are well known, a growing volume of opinion among the Muslims which is apprehensive as regards the position of the community in India under a Swaraj Government and, therefore, insists on demanding due guarantees about representation in the legislatures and the services. We deplore the fears for we consider that they are groundless because, as experience in the immediate past has shown, Muslim interests can not be in safer hands than in those of the Congress. How very eager indeed, the leaders of the Congress are to eliminate all internal differences by due adjustment of communal claims and thus to secure the presentation of a united front to the bureaucracy which stands between the people and their freedom, is demonstrated by the Conference which has been summoned to meet this week. Not the least important task of this Conference will be to consider the claims of the Muslims and we have no doubt but that its deliberations on the subject will prepare the way for, if not actually result in, a permanent and equitable settlement. In either case the organisers of the League will, we feel confident, realise that it is expedient as well as patriotic to hold the session of the League at Belgaum.

WORTH BOYCOTTING.

The Taxation Committee has at last started operations in Delhi and we shall soon hear of its itinerary and detailed terms of reference. All the efforts of the Legislative Assembly to modify the nature of the enquiry and secure a trustworthy personnel have been set at nought. The Finance Member has the money which he secured early in the year to meet the expenses of an egregious picnic and, he is now gently trying to get the co-operation of the public by specious procedure. He is inviting experts all over India to lend the Committee the benefit of their knowledge. It is a flattering proposal and we shall not be surprised if a few worthies thus honoured take the opportunity of performing a trip to Delhi. The Enquiry deserves to be boycotted. As if to improve the quality of the personnel, the Government have appointed two authorities in addition to the estimable gentlemen secured before. Dr. Haider was put in and we were told that it insured a voice for Muslim tax-payers. Sirdar Jogendra Singh has just been installed to represent agriculture. He is a land-owner and a literary dilettante and he is expected to lend an agricultural flavour to the investigation of the Committee. A quiet member of the Indian Sugar Committee, we hope his presence augurs the production of a report which will be shelved as in the case of the Sugar Committee; but it is hoping against hope, because while the Sugar Committee concerned India's manufacturing capacity, the Todhunter Committee is meant to test the power of India to shed more money for the manipulation of Government. Hence the Todhunter Committee's recommendations are likely to be received with pomp and steps will be taken to increase the margin of taxation. The Government require money. According to a Delhi message to the "Statesman", the Government have done very well out of remitting money "Home" at high exchange rates and that as a result the Services could be amply paid and a saving of two crores shown next March. The money did not drop down from the heavens, it comes indirectly from the pocket of the tax-payer; but it will not do to depend always on such windfalls, at times adventitious, at others quietly engineered. There is need for stable revenue on a larger scale both at the centre and in the provinces, and it would be awkward to find out the economic condition of the masses when the object is increased taxation. The Government having embarked on this unwanted enquiry with a suspicious personnel, the public have their duty to consider. As they reach the provinces, they are likely to co-opt local experts and give the show greater respectability. Public bodies and invited witnesses will do well to leave the enquiry alone and let the palanquin pass. It would be a mistake to invest the Committee with any pretensions of authority through co-operating with it. What is more, a conscientious study of the problem will lead the enquirer to the wall which Sir Basil Blackett is eager to avoid. It is impossible to hazard views on the redistribution of taxation without determining the economic capacity of the people taxed. The Lee Commission could conduct a mumbo-jumbo investigation, though its existence had been repudiated by the Assembly. The problem itself was not difficult to tackle, for the data was clear and witnesses had only to judge whether a further increase of emoluments was really necessary to enable the starving members of the Imperial Services to keep body and soul together. Though the enquiry deserved complete boycott because of its illicit genesis, the subject was negotiable. In the case of the taxation enquiry, the position is quite different. Apart from its political aspect, the matter is largely speculative in the absence of the premises which Government elude. To offer wild conjectures regarding the incidence of taxation and the ways of its increase and re-distribution, is not to give sober evidence. The Government have made a scientific enquiry impossible by their insolent repudiation of the Assembly. If Sir Basil Blackett has any pet theory or pre-conception, the Committee is quite welcome to register them and disperse at the approach of summer. When the tendering of useful evidence is rendered impossible to prospective witnesses, the prudent course is to let it alone, and allow the Government all the honour of discovery. The Swaraj Party and the Independent Party in the Assembly will be doing a service if their responsible leaders openly enjoin it upon the public to have nothing to do with the enquiry. Their opinions have been flouted by Government and they owe it to themselves to publish a declaration boycotting the Todhunter Committee.

Notes of the Day.

An Exhibition—of Himself.

The Duke of Devonshire is a stolid optimist and he is confident that the Wembley Exhibition will be revived next year. The Dominions are divided as to its utility while India is positively against the reopening of the expensive treat. The preliminary Exhibition in India last December was a fiasco, but the Government dogedly sent up the exhibits to London and the fortunate gentlemen selected to look after them are, of course, buoyant over their experience. The guarantors of Wembley are paying up the deficit, but the Duke is hopeful. If, on the strength of the paternal acres, His Grace is prepared to guarantee the losses, there is no harm in giving London a lively time, but apparently he does not mean anything so serious. He is merely proud of the Empire and he is happy in his old age to have his eyes opened to "an entirely different conception of the Empire." But his optimism after dining with the "Wembley Commissioners" is nothing compared with the fustian of the Dewan Bahadur who is supposed to represent India. He gave a hysterical eulogy of the Empire, and announced, in a state of post-prandial expansion, that he felt within himself that he was a *pucca* son of the Empire; in fact "he had a feeling of full citizenship and equal rights with other sons of the Empire." This consciousness excited him and he confessed to his "shameless and unrestrained pride in the Empire." After eight months' consultation (sic) he had detected that Britain really intended to give India self-government—at the proper time. At the proper time, my dear Watson, not before. The Dewan Bahadur also volunteered the mathematical proposition that "the Empire was greater than its parts." These sentiments elicited cheers and the speaker warmed up to a climax when, aping the battle-scarred recruiting serjeant, he cried out "Are we down-hearted?" and drew the thundering reply "No." The trip has evidently benefited the man, and it is a pity he cannot go again to Wembley at the expense of India. The Exhibition is over and India had put in exhibits of various sorts—artistic, architectural, commercial and, let us add, zoological; but the most remarkable Indian exhibit was the Dewan Bahadur himself.

Very Suspicious.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation is one of the terrible revolutionaries whom the police have skilfully arrested and put in custody. To the Corporation, the exploit of the police causes inconvenience, and they have been considering ways and means of carrying on the administration without deposing the Officer whose sole offence is that the police entertain a "reasonable" suspicion about his being a revolutionary. To those who know Mr. Bose, the event is a grotesque commentary on the detective talent of the police and the real object of the Ordinance. But then, as Mrs. Besant says, "Government should hold down assassination and robbery while we win Swarajya", and poor Mr. Bose has got to be held down, and held down firmly, because he is such a fearful assassin and robber. "While we win Swarajya" may mean a pretty long period of incarceration and the Calcutta municipality is, of course, concerned about the fate of its officer and the transaction of business during the prevalence of "reasonable" suspicions in the mind of Commissioner Sugart. The European members of the Corporation lightly suggest the dropping of the police victim as tainted cargo and the finding of a substitute. To get rid of the anarchist, the Corporation should either dismiss the culprit or he should apply for leave or retirement; but he is doing his work from the jail. One European member, solicitous about Mr. Bose's health, remarked that his mental anxiety might weaken the efficient discharge of duties. "You would not say that if you saw him" remarked the Mayor, for Mr. Bose is happy and there are as yet no signs of gnawing remorse in him for the plots of revolutionary bloodshed which he had, to the knowledge of the police, been harbouring in his mind. Mr. Bose's work has been delegated to a deputy and he still retains his office in the Corporation and enjoys the esteem of his colleagues. The police must now be wondering if there is not a "reasonable" suspicion against all those fellows who evinced regard for the fiend they had captured. Let the Ordinance be worked in livelier fashion.

The Shareholder.

The proposal that the law should be specially amended for the suppression of tumultous shareholders has not elicited any public approval. At the annual meeting of the Stock-Brokers' Association on Monday, the President, Mr. K. R. F. Shroff dwelt at length on the risk involved in the suggestion. The Association is against tottering the freedom of the shareholders, although there have been instances of its abuse and unfortunate results have followed in stray cases. When legislation is discussed, we have to go upon average tendencies, and in Bombay the shareholder is more sinned against than sinning. Directors and Managing Agents have a monopoly of privilege, and they are invariably able to bear down legitimate enquiry and *bona fide* protest on the part of share-holders. Mr. Shroff refers to the astounding case of the Anglo-India Steam Navigation Company and the immunity enjoyed by responsible directors in a case of manifest muddling. There is, as a matter of fact, too little of the glare of publicity in the working of Joint-stock concerns.

Ignore Malice.

The mischief of the malicious shareholder is, of course, peculiarly dangerous to a bank, but it can be done by any individual even if he is not a share-holder. By vague insinuations and intangible propaganda, it is quite possible to manufacture a passing panic. The holding of a share may enable him to indulge in a few noisy antics at a meeting, but that is immaterial compared with the insidious broadcasting of rumours from untraceable quarters. The prospect of mischief is a handicap to a bank because it has to maintain a high and wasteful degree of liquidity against the danger. It would be better to treat the maligner with contempt rather than cast about for special protection. The public dislike encroachments on free discussion and only when hard cases are intolerably numerous will there be justification for bad law. Mr. Shroff's suggestion that there should be a Share-holders' Association is worthy of attention though in Calcutta the experiment resulted in . to Association becoming an annexure to the organisation of brokers.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT AND KENYA.

(BY BENARSIDAS CHATURVEDI.)

Now, that the Labour Government has gone, it will not be out of place to judge its pledges and actions as regards the Kenya question. From time to time individual members of the British Cabinet had professed sympathy with the just cause of our people in Kenya. Here is what Colonel Wedgwood wrote in his book, "The Future of the Indo-British Commonwealth":—"The Indians were in East Africa before the British. They were used for making the railways and building the country. They run the railway and the retail trade. The bulk of the wholesale trade is theirs too, as that trade is chiefly with India. When the war came, the Indian army defended the Colony from the Germans. The Indian railways and railwaymen 'ran' the war. The Sikhs and Punjabis were dying for the country in the jungle of German East Africa, while the Somalis and even white Nairobi troops were mutiny-struck.

"Now, thanks to the Planter Commission and a weak Government these same Indians are segregated like Jews in a Russian Ghetto, forbidden to buy land, deprived of education and the vote, while a hundred indignities are piled upon the heads of the people who in truth have done the work and have made Kenya possible. Not even Fiji makes all India so ragingly indignant. The Colonial Office should understand, that on one side are 315,000,000 Indians justly indignant, and on the other 3,500 white settlers unjustly triumphant.

"And what sort are these settlers? One man shoots a 'native' whom he suspects of sheep-stealing. He does not kill him, but allows him to die slowly of his wound like carrion. When arrested he pleads guilty, but is found 'innocent' by his mates on the jury. By dint of great Parliamentary pressure he is expelled from the Colony. By dint of great social pressure he is allowed to return there. Another 'man of' a million acres, flogs 'natives' in front of the Governor's nose to show his contempt for one Governor and lectures another for two hours on his arrival, on what he has got to do if the planters consent to accept him.

"Alternately the planters threaten secession from the British Empire and whine for British money to build railways to develop their estates. Every Governor save one has gone under in the struggle, and 'done pooja' to the settler kings. The one who stood up lived in strict seclusion to avoid seeing them. It is for this gang that we sacrifice India, humanity and equal rights."

Yes it was for this "gang" that Mr. Thomas sacrificed India, humanity and equal rights. And where was Colonel Wedgwood at that time? In the Cabinet? But leave Colonel Wedgwood in his individual capacity. Let us see what he said as the spokesman of this Labour Party. Mr. Sastri wrote in his article "A Suggestion to the Public." ("Servant of India" January 10.)

"The day before the Colonial vote came on, I told Mr. Ramsay MacDonald of the wicked Kenya betrayal and of my feeling that the only thing that might soften the blow to India was a declaration on behalf of the Labour Party that, when they came to power, they would do justice. I cannot forget the alacrity with which he acceded to my request; he said he could not himself extend the debate, but would authorise the spokesman of his party to utter the word of hope. The exact terms employed by Col. Wedgwood, in a speech of characteristic directness and indignation are quite worth recalling. They were like balm to my wounded spirit.

"It is not easy, when a step like this has once been taken ever to put it right; but I am certain the party I have the honour to speak for to-night when their turn comes will do their best. I cannot say more than that, because heaven knows what the composition will be before that time. But we will do our best to establish justice and fair-play throughout the British Empire and put an end to what is ruining the chance of real peace and development."

Can any one who has followed the attitude and activities of the Labour Colonial Minister, Mr. Thomas, say that the Labour Party did their best to establish justice and fair-play for Kenya Indians? In fact Mr. Thomas proved to be an Imperialist more than even the Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Shamsuddeen (lately a member of the Kenya Legislative Council) who had gone to London to see Mr. Thomas to plead before him the cause of the Indian employes of Uganda Railway, said in an interview to the Press that the Colonial Secretary bluntly refused to listen to him on any political affairs in Kenya on the astounding ground that the Colonies Committee had done all that was possible. . . . The Labour Colonial Secretary did not go even as far as the Duke of Devonshire who was known as a pronounced reactionary. The Conservative Secretary did not at least approve of the changes in the regulations concerning leave and privileges of Indian employees in the Uganda Railway. But Mr. Thomas, contrary to all expectations and to his utter bewilderment, had approved all

(Continued on page 8.)

CABINET'S PROBLEMS

RELATIONS WITH SOVIET

INQUIRY INTO FOOD PRICES.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 17.

The next important political event will be the meeting of the Cabinet on Wednesday. It is possible, says the "Evening Standard" that by that date the report of the committee which has been examining various outstanding questions with the Soviet Government including the episode of the Zinovieff letter will be ready for submission to the Cabinet. There is absolutely no desire on the part of the Government to injure or to destroy any work done by Mr. MacDonald which gives hope for improvement of the relations between Russia and Great Britain. In fact, the new Government desires that recognition which has been extended to the Soviet Government to develop goodwill and trade and commerce. The journal presumes, however that it will be made clear to the Soviet Government that if the hopes and prospects which are founded on the recognition of the Soviet Government by Great Britain are not to be seriously imperilled all propaganda in Great Britain emanating from any source in Russia must cease.

The Cabinet meeting on Wednesday is expected to deal with the problem of the price of food and the general cost of living into which the Government has promised an inquiry.

It is understood that Sir Phillip Lloyd Greame, President of the Board of Trade, has already made a preliminary survey of the matter and that he will lay before the Cabinet, the results of this survey and will suggest the form which the inquiry shall take and the names of the experts whose services he hopes to obtain. It is indicated that the Government will set up a Commission of inquiry immediately and that endeavour will be made to secure an early report. The basic question which the Commission will have to answer is whether the rise in prices is justified or whether unfair profits are made.B.O.W.

SALE OF NARCOTICS,

RESERVATION OF AMERICAN RIGHT

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Geneva.—The Opium Smoking Conference which ended in a dead-lock was confined to the members of the League directly concerned in the question but the Conference dealing with the manufacture and sale of narcotics which opened to-day included members and non-members of the League. Both the United States and Germany were represented. After the president's inaugural speech Mr. Stephen Porter, the first American delegate, pointed out the unfortunate situation arising from the dead-lock in the first Conference. He said the American delegation reserved the right to move an amendment to the agenda in the event of the first Conference not providing effective means for the suppression of traffic in prepared opium or failing to reach an agreement. The American reservation was noted and the Conference on the proposal of the Japanese delegation elected Aguerro (Cuba) and Sze (China) vice-presidents.—Reuter.

INDIA AND OPIUM TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The "Manchester Guardian" in a leader says: "There is some force in the Indian argument that by repressing her exports of opium India would merely encourage her competitors to be more active. But opinion in India is becoming increasingly aware that opium must be regarded as immoral. Already the All-India Congress Committee has moved in favour of the abandonment of opium revenue and prohibition of its use for amenity purposes. By expressing such an opinion in legislation India could at least drive deep a wedge into the Far Eastern traffic and there are grounds for hoping that Persia and Turkey are more likely to support her now than they were until recently."—Reuter.

"DISARM IN SECURITY."

FRENCH PREMIER ON PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Paris.—A Havas agency message says.—At Luxemberg to-day M. Herriot speaking at the inauguration of the monument ot an Unknown Luxemburg Volunteer said that the French Government would for the purpose of bringing about peace take the same initiative as it did at Geneva. France did not want disarmament to be a trap for the nations remaining loyal to agreements. "Let us disarm but only in security. We do not wish to experience again those dreadful horrors experienced by Frrace Belgium and Luxemburg."—Reuter.

NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 17.

On December first next the new regulations will come into effect under which British passports may be granted valid for a period of five years from the date of issue. All British passports presented for renewal the validity of which has already expired or will shortly expire may be renewed from the date of the application for any period from the two years at the option of the holder provided that in no case shall the validity of the passports be extended beyond ten years from the original date of issue.—B.O.W.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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PRIDE IN EMPIRE.

PRIVILEGE TO BE ITS CITIZEN

EXHIBITION SPEECHES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Duke of Devonshire presided over a dinner given by the British Empire League to the Wembley Commissioners. There was a distinguished gathering of the representatives of forty-one portions of the Empire. Col. Amery and Lords Blyth, Ampthill, Sydenham and Stevenson were also present. The Duke of Devonshire proposing the toast of the guest declared with confidence that the Exhibition would be reopened in 1925. He said there were certain difficulties to which he had no doubt that a satisfactory solution would be found. He claimed that the exhibition had resulted in an entirely different conception of the Empire. The Duke of Devonshire warmly repudiated the cablegram published in the press from India criticising the Indian pavilion. He declared that the Indian building was representative of India. Everyone who saw the admirable way in which the building equipped and the exhibits were shown would regret the statement.

Dewan Bahadur Vijayaraghava Chariar responding declared that he felt as much the son of the Empire as the New Zealand and South African representatives. He had a feeling of full senship and equal rights with other sons of the Empire. He confessed a shameless and unrestrained pride in the Empire. He declared that as a result of eight months' consultation in quarters of Britain none had any desire but to grant self-Government to India at the proper time. (Cheers). There was no desire to treat India as a subject country. He gave the lie direct to the idea that any party wished to go back on the Reforms. He asserted that the Empire was greater than its parts. Wembley made it possible to feel that the unity of the Empire was greater than ever before. There was no room for discouragement. The present time might not be so bright as could be desired but possibilities were not exhausted. He concluded by asking "Are we downhearted?" and replied "No."

WHAT THE EMPIRE CAN BE.

Col. Amery responding to the toast of his health, proposed by Sir Thomas Mackenzie, paid a tribute to the statesmanship and enthusiasm with which Sir Thomas threw himself into every good Imperial cause. Sir Thomas could congratulate himself on the fact that politics were kept outside the doors of the Colonial Office. Alluding to the Exhibition Col. Amery said that the display showed what the Empire might be if the resources of the Empire were pooled. A simliar exhibition twenty or thirty years hence would be something far beyond the present day imagination. Government were therefore of the opinion that the exhibition ought not to be allowed to come to an untimely end. It had brought home the possibility of the Empire to a considerable section of the population and Government wanted the whole of the people to understand what it meant. Therefore, they certainly meant to see the Exhibition not only continued but continued more effectively than in the past months. Col. Amery declared that Government were prepared to do substantially more and to cooperate more effectively towards the success of the Exhibition in 1925.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL AIRSHIP POLICY.

ROUTE TO INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

In a speech which was broadcast last night dealing with the Imperial airship policy Sir William Brancker said that in the coming year R33 would reconnoitre a route to India in preparation for an England-India service. Two new airships (mentioned on the 19th September, 5th and 8th November) one of which was being erected by a private firm and the other by Government factories, would carry 100 passengers and 5 tons' load including mail and be capable of remaining in air for eighty hours and reaching India with only one intermediate stop for refueling. Each of the new airships will have seven engines totalling 4,200 horse-power.—Reuter.

LORD SYDENHAM ON REFORMS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Lord Sydenham addressing the British Women's Patriotic League on "British achievements in India," drew a dismal picture of the existing political conditions which in his opinion had resulted as a consequence of the introduction of the present system of Government.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

In the Rugby Union to-day the Glasgow Academical's beat the Oxford University by twenty-two points to eleven.—Reuter.

The King has approved the following appointments in the diplomatic service:—Sir Thomas Kohler, formerly Minister in Budapest to be Minister at Santigo; Ernest Stowell Scott to be Minister at Monte Video.—B.O.W.

CHINESE SITUATION

NEW MILITARY ALLIANCE

WU-PEI-FU'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Shanghai.—That Wu-Pei-Fu, who, according to a cable of the 10th November, said that he would be proceeding to the South to reassemble his forces in order to return at the head of a punitive expedition, has not yet been eliminated appears in an announcement that he with the Tuchuns of Yangtsze and the Yellow River provinces constituted themselves into an emergency military government with headquerters at Wuchang and issued a manifesto proclaiming the independence of Peking.

The Chinese newspapers report that Wu-Pei-Fu, who is at present in Hankow, has telegraphed to Tuanchijui that he is willing to accept him as the Chief of the Executive. The question now is whether General Chang-Tso-Lin and Fengyuhsiang will continue the war against the Central Provinces or whether all rivals will unite under Tuanchijui.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN POWERS AND CHINESE CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The "Temps" says it learns from a reliable source that the French, British Italian, Belgian, American and Japanese Governments have opened negotiations to secure from the new Chinese Cabinet an assurance that it will respect China's treaties with the Powers.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

SPANISH TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

LODON, Nov. 17.

Madrid.—It is officially stated that the Spanish troops in Morocco withdrew in good order from Sheshuan to Dar-Acobba in spite of great difficulties.

A communique adds that ten thousand troops were involved in the withdrawal to

Dar-Acobba which is ten kilometres from Sheshuan. Only three were killed. Since Primo de Rivera has been at the head of the army 180 positions which were continually in danger of falling into rebel hands have been abandoned.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF HINDIAN.

PERSIAN MINISTRY'S COMMUNIQUE.

LODON, Nov. 17.

Teheran.—The Ministry of War has issued the following communique:—The left wing of the army has occupied Dautmullah and Hindian. The Ghalavend tribe has repulsed the rebels to the neighbourhood of Dizful. Throughout Arabistan Sheikhs and tribes have joined in against Sardar Aghdasso. The Arabs of Banitaraf and Hoveyzeh have burned the palace of Sardar Aghdasso at Hamidieh. The rebels are panic-stricken and Sardar Aghdasso himself is preparing to flee.—Reuter.

SHIA-SUNNI DISPUTE.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in allowing an appeal from the judgment of the High Court of Allahabad in the dispute between the Shias and Sunnis of Aurangabad with regard to religious processions decided that the Shias are entitled to go in procession and the use of "Natam" subject to the magistrate's directions and the rights of the public.—Reuter.

DUTCH AIRMEN REACH BANGKOK.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Bangkok.—The Dutch airmen who are proceeding to Java have arrived here.—Reuter.

MEDICINE IN INDIA.

EUROPEANS INDISPENSABLE

SUGGESTIONS OF REFORMS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Major-General Sir Gerald Godfray Giffard in a lecture before the East India Association on the "Future of Medicine in India", strongly urged an institution in India of the profession of Medicine, involving disappearance of the Medical Services except those of Public Health. He believed that if general practitioners took over hospitals in India, Europeans would be directed to them. whilst they would not enter the services in the present circumstances. The future of Medicine in India largely depended on India and the medical discoveries which had hitherto been made in Europe.

The Chairman. Surgeon-General Sir Richard Havelock Charles stressed the desirability of continuing the custom of European doctors for Europeans'. There ought always to be strong leaven of European medical men in India. He considered in any case as long as the British Army remained in India, there must be European medical men. He expressed the opinion that if Mr. Montagu had continued in the India Office, the question would never have arisen

COL. YATE ON MR. MONTAGU.

In the course of the discussion. which revealed a wide divergence of opinion, Col. Yate paid a tribute to Mr. Montagu and said he had been Mr. Montagu's most persistent opponent, especially opposing his scheme of self-Government for India, but he had always preserved friendly relations with Mr. Montagu. He received the greatest courtsey when he submitted hundreds of questions in connection with the British officers in India. He lamented Mr. Montagu's death.—Reuter.

LATE MR. MONTAGU.

INDIAN PRESS TRIBUTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The Bengal press is unanimous in lamenting the early demise of Mr. Montagu. The press pays tribute to his work on behalf of India.

The "Statesman" says when he went to the India Office he conceived the greatest unselfish passion of his life.

The "Englishman" says his name for good or evil will be written large and indelibly on the pages of the Indian History.

"Forward" eulogises his personal character and says inspired by great ideals for India his courage, if given more favourable circumstances might have gone a long way.

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

The newspapers are unanimous in paying high tributes to the memory of the late Mr. Montagu.

The "Hindu" while saying that the news will be received with the deepest regret throughout the country observes that there have been many friends of India whose claim to that title rests on far less substantial foundations that Mr. Montagu's and India, always grateful to those who try to serve her, will cherish the memory of one who had so much vision and whose devotion to her interests was so entirely wholehearted.

"Swarajya" says though opinions may differ as to the value of his work we do not think any Secretary of State has done so much to befriend this country as this country as this brilliant Liberal politician during his five years' tenure at the India Office

"New India" says few have served her (India) with greater devotion, with greater courage, steadfastness, ability and sympathy. Good work that he has done for India which has made the attainment of her proper place in the Empire invitable will remain as a shinging halo with which his memory will be shrouded.

The "Madras Mail" in course of an appreciative article on the death of Mr. Montagu says: whatever may be said about Mr. Montagu's political views and the incident which caused his resignation from the India Office and practically ended his Parliamentary career it cannot be denied that he had sincere affection for India and desired nothing better than to advance her interests. His Reform Act remains as a striking monument to his great affection for India."

The "Daily Express" says in his premature demise not only Great Britain but also India has sustained a great loss. The former loses one of the increasingly thinning rank of thoughtful and earnest men and the latter a great friend, one who appreciated the complexity of the Indian problem and brought to bear upon its solution a wide outlook, broad sympathy and a statesman's foresight.

"Justice" says it will stand to his eternal credit that in the long array of the Secretaries of State for India no one has excelled him in point of unfailing earnestness courage and determination to have and get things done when once convinced of the correctness and soundness of such things.

Reuter learns that the Mosul Mission after a preliminary study in Turkey will come to London where the British Government promises every help and will subsequently proceed to Angora and Iraq.—Reuter.

Paris.—The Senate passed to-day (Nov. 18) a resolution granting amnesty to ex-Premier solution granting amnesty to ex-Premier Caillaux and ex-Minister Malvy whom the High Court had banished for alleged Defeatist activities in war time.—Reuter.

MR. S. C. BOSE

FORCING LEAVE ON A DETENUE.

LIVELY DISCUSSION IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Nov. 17.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to-day it was decided that during the period of detention under Regulation 3 of Mr. Subbas Chandra Bose, the Chief Executive Officer no acting or permanent appointment of his post was necessary. A special committee of three councillors appointed to consider the matter submitted their report and after its discussion it was adopted.

COUNCILLORS' REPORT.

The report stated "the sudden arrest and detention of the Chief Executive Officer under Regulation 3 of 1818 has created an unprecedented and extraordinary situation. The Corporation has therefore thought it necessary to appoint this special committee to consider and report what arrangements should be made for carrying on the duties of his office. The Chief Executive Officer has certain powers specially conferred upon him by the Corporation. Many of the powers have, as has been the practice been redelegated by him to the heads of the departments as well as to certain other officers. He has further redelegated to the Deputy Executive Officer, the power to carry on the current duties of his office until further orders. The Chief Executive Officer may be requested to redelegate to the Deputy Executive Officer Mr. J. C. Mukherjea such further powers as may be necessary. The Chief Executive Officer will supervise the preparation of the budget estimates, the administration reports, the departmental manuals, the byelaws and the rules in the light of the new Act. He will also supervise the preparation of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette. In the present circumstances we consider that no acting or permanent appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is necessary, in view of our recommendations set forth above. It is not necessary to enter into the questions raised in various motions, referred to this committee."

"GRANT HIM LEAVE OF ABSENCE."

Mr. D. J. Cohen moved an amendment to the affect that Mr. S. C. Bose, the Chief Executive Officer should be granted leave of absence up to 16th December 1924 or until he returns to duty whichever might be earlier and that the Deputy Executive Officer should be appointed to act as the Chief Executive Officer in addition to his duties during the absence of Mr. Bose. Mr. Cohen pointed out that under the Act the Chief Executive Officer was a member of the Calcutta Improvement Trust and so long as he was detained the Deputy Executive Officer could not take his seat as a member of that board. He could not also control or supervise the administration which was a very necessary function while he was under detention. Mr. Cohen found from the report that in order to allow Mr. Bose to continue in his present appointment the committee had suggested that he should be entrusted to certain duties such as the preparation of the budget estimate etc. All that meant that Mr. Bose must be somewhere located in Calcutta.

Mayor:—"The Corporation knows that Mr. Bose is in Calcutta because the Secretary goes and takes instructions from him."

Mr. Cohen:—"I do not know whether the members of the special committee knew that when they prepared the report."

Mayor:—"We can't speculate on this point"

Mr. Cohen:—"If you can't speculate on that point then I take it that you have no information as to what will be the future movement of the Chief Executive Officer."

Mayor:—"Don't you think it will be better to wait till then?"

Mr. Cohen:—"That is just my motion leads us to. I am prepared to wait till then. From the report of the proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council I understand that the procedure adopted in the case of the detenus arrested under Regulation 3 of 1818 is that in the case of each detenue charges are formulated and that all papers in connection with him are submitted to two judges and it is only after the judges submit their report that the Local Government decide whether a particular detenue is to be interned or released. I thiuk for the present we have got to cover that period. Then if he comes back I am sure we will all welcome him here."

Mayor:—"I understand that the Council is going to sit on December 15th. Can't we postpone the discussion till then?"

Mr. Cohen said that that his point was to cover that period up to December 15th. If his amendment was accepted it would meet the case because by that time they would know whether Mr. Bose was coming back to them or going to be interned. If it was to be the latter it was for the Corporation to consider whether the office should be left as it was now or whether permanent arrangements should not be made. For the present in order to create a vacancy they should give him leave for a certain period.

Mayor:—"Why not leave it to Government to create a vacancy?"

Mr. Cohen:—"Should we consider Government's action while we are discussing this subject?"

Mayor:—"But you are considering it. I am asking you not to consider."

Mr. W. S. J. Wilson seconded the amendment.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu said that so long as Mr. Bose was in Calcutta no permanent or temporary arrangement need be made for his office.

Mayor:—"You are inviting Government to take him away from Calcutta."

Mr. Basu:—"The Government is so illadvis-

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

PROMINENT LEADERS EXPECTED

BRISK POLITICAL ACTIVITY PROMISED.

The All-Party Conference which meets in Bombay this week-end promises to be a miniature Congress in itself. Besides the members of the All-India Congress Committee and the general council of the Swarajya Party and the council of the All-India Liberal Federation prominent members of the Muslim League, Sikh League, Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, South Indian Non-Brahmin Federation, All-India Hindu Sabha, Jain Mahamandaly, Central Khilafat Committee, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, National Home Rule League and representatives of the various political and other associations of the country are going to attend the Conference. It is understood that out of 350 members of the All-India Congress Committee about 300 are expected to attend the Committee which meets at Muzzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, on Friday afternoon.

LEADERS' ARRIVAL.

Prominent Party Leaders from Madras, Bengal, U. P. Punjab, C. P. and Gujrat have already intimated their desire to participate in the forthcoming Conference. From Madras Dr. Anee Besant President of the National Home Rule League, has already arrived, while Messrs. Srinivas Iyengar, A. Ranga Swami Iyengar, C. Rajagopalachariar, Ramaswami Naiker, T. Prakasam, Konda Venkatappaya, and others are expected to arrive here in the course of Thursday.

Deshbandhu Das and Mr. B. Chakrabarty from Calcutta with a number of Swarajists are expected to arrive to-morrow by the Calcutta Mail.

Pt. Motilal Nehru, Moulana Mahomed Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari and other prominent leaders from North India will reach Bombay by to-morrow evening.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to arrive Bombay to-morrow in time for informal conference with the leaders of the Liberal Party.

Pt. Jawharlal Nehru, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani; Babu Purushuttomdas Tandan and a few other U. P. leaders are expected to arrive to-day.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and other members of the Working Committee, which meets at Labournum Road to-morrow, will arrive by the Calcutta Mail to-morriw noon.

LIBERAL ATTITUDE.

The Council of the All-India Liberal Federation meets at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow evening to coinsider the invitation of Maulana Mahomed Ali to join the All-Party Conference convened for the purpose of evolving a common political programme. We understand that there is no truth in the so-called "authoritative" versions published in some papers that the Liberals have decided not to join the All-Party Conference. The fact is that their attitude will be decided by the Council of the Federation which meets to-morrow and which is expected to be attended, among others, by Rt. Hon. V. S. Shrinivas Shastri, and Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra.

ARRANGEMENT BY B. P. C. C.

Arrangements are proceeding apace in the Muzzaffarabad Hall for the All-India Congress Committee meeting. Boarding and lodging arrangements of the members of the A. I. C. C. and various other representatives and delegates to the Conference are being made by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and a number of volunteers have been specially enlisted for the purpose. Besides these private arrangements are also being made to accomodate the guests and a number of seats have already been booked in several prominent hotels of the city.

MAHATMA STARTS FOR BOMBAY.

DELHI LEADERS ACCOMPANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

Mr. Gandhi, accompanied by Mr. Mohamed Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari, is leaving Delhi to-night for Bombay to attend the forthcoming political conference and the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. Maulana Mohamed Ali had a severe attack of gastritis and threw out considerable quantity of blood. He was confined to bed under the direction of Dr. Ansari but having convened the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Committee he is leaving for Bombay.

Official and Personal.

On Tuesday at about 11 a.m. H. H. Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmed, the Khalifatul-Masih arrived in Bombay by s.s. "Pilsna" from Europe and landed at shed No. 18 Alexandra Dock. He was accorded a hearty welcome by prominent members of the Ahmedia community.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler, the Governor of Behar received an address of welcome from the Girih Municipality. The Governor also received addresses at Pareshnath from the Sitambari and Digambari Jain Communities.

At the Labour Conference held in Coimbatore under the presidency of Mr. C. R. Reddy, M.L.C. resolutions were passed endorsing the principles of Mr. Joshi's Bill regarding maternity benefit and requesting the Government to pass it into an act and welcoming the principles of rules of trade union registration and trades disputes investigation which Government is now trying to introduce.—A. P.

PREHISTORIC INDIA

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN SIND AND PUNJAB

SIR J. MARSHALL ON THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

INDIA—CRADLE OF SUMERIAN CIVILISATION?

Sir John Marshall, C.I.E., Director General of Archeology in India, writes to us from Taxila under date Nov. 14:—

May I draw the attention of the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" to the remarkable discoveries recently made by the Archeological Department in the Punjab and Sind, and to the alluring vista which these discoveries now open up in the early history of India and Mesopotamia. Indians have always been justly proud of their age-old civilisation, and believeing that this civilisation was as ancient as any in Asia, they have long been hoping that Archeology would discover definite monumental evidence to justify their belief. The hope has has now been fulfilled. Excluding such things as palaeolithic, neolithic, and copper age implements, the rough Cyclopean walls or Rajagriha, and certain rude primitive monuments, our knowledge of Indian antiquities has, up to the present, taken us back no more than 2500 years. Now, at a single bound we have doubled that period and single that fibe thousand years ago the peoples of Sind and the Punjab were living in well built cities and were in possession of a relatively mature civilisation with a high standard art and craftsmanship and a developed system of writing.

The sites where these surprising discoveries have been made are at Harappa in the Montgomery District of the Punjab and Mohenjo Daro, more than 400 miles away, in the Larkana District of Sind. The remains brought to light in these two places include houses and temples massively built of burnt brick and provided with well-constructed water conduits covered by marble slabs. Among the smaller antiquities are a variety of potteries both painted and plain, some fashioned by hand and some turned on the wheel; terracottas; toys; bangles of blue glass paste and shell; new types of coins or tokens; knives and cores of chert; a curious stone ring; dice and most important of all, a number of engraved and inscribed seals bearing inscriptions in a hitherto unknown piegraphic script.

Until the last few weeks the age of these remains was wrapped in obscurity. All that could be definitely established was that they were wholly unlike anything previously unearthed in India, and that they were anterior to the 3rd century before Christ, since some of them were found beneath of strata belonging to the Maurya period, but how much anterior, it was impossible in the absence of synchronisms to say. One thing, however, seemed to me clear, namely, that they presented a wides-spread culture which must have flourished for many centuries in the plains of the Indus. This fact I emphasized in an account of the discoveries which I published in the 'Illustrated London News' of September the 20th last. As a result of that article fresh and important light has now been thrown on the problem from Mesopotamia and there can no longer be any doubt that these Punjab and Sind antiquities are closely connected and approximately contemporary with Sumerian antiquities of Southern Mesopotamia dating from the 23rd or 4th millennium B. C.

AFFINITY WITH SUMERIAN CIVILISATION.

At the present moment no one can foresee what these discoveries in India may ultimately lead to; but it is hardly possible to exaggerate their importance for the ancient history of this country. Even within the borders of Mesopotamia itself, the study of Sumerian culture is still at an early stage, and numerous problems await Solution. Of the many known sites where Sumerian culture is represented very few have been adequately explored, and although much knowledge has already been gleaned from them it is clear that there is much more still awaiting the excavator. The majority of scholars hold that the Sumerians, who are on all hands admitted to be entirely distinct both linguistically and in other respects from all others races in that region were an intrusive element in the population; and various attempts have been made in recent years to derive them from one region or another outside and to the East of Mesopotamia. The fact that at Harappa and at Mohenjo Daro, where the present materisals were discovered, seals etc. of Sumerian type are found to lie near the surface in city sites covering very large areas widely separated and remote from the sea, with clear evidences of multible strata lower down, proves that, whatever the history of the Sumerians in Mesopotamia may have been, a culture closely kin to theirs must have been widely disseminated in the Valley of the Indus, and have undergone a development reaching back incalculable centuries on Indian soil. If, therefore, those scholars are right who consider the Sumerians to have been an intrusive element in Mesopotamia, then the possibility is clearly suggested of India proving ultimately to be the cradle of their civilisation which in its turn lay at the root of Babylonian Assyrian and Western Assiatic culture. It was obviosly far too early however, to regard this as more than a reasonable hypothesis but the mere stating of the problem shows what fascinating vistas are now being opened up, and emphasises the need for pushing on with the exploration of the Indus sites on an extended scale and with as little delay as possible.

THE SCRIPT.

Among the many problems suggested by the new discoveries one of the most interesting will be that of the script in which the legends are written. It is manifest from the formation of the characters themselves that originally the writing was a pictographic one, one of the commonest characters for example on our Indian seals bearing still the obvious likeness of a fish. In the Sumerian usage of Mesopotamia each one of these characters is said originally to have represented a single word, without phonatic element, but pronounced as a monosyllable, the characters being thus analogous to a numerous class of Chinese ideographs in use today in the Far East. At a later period the characters appear to have been used by the Semitic peoples in those regions not only in their pictographic but also in their phonetic value, thus giving us an interesting parallel to the condition of affairs still obtaining in Japan to-day, where the Chinese characters are sometimes given both the meaning and the (approximate) should of original Chinese, sometimes only the meaning of the original with the pronunciation of the corresponding Japanese word, while sometimes only the Chinese pronunciation of the character, divorced from its meaning, is used phonetically as a sort of syllabery wherewith to write the polysyllabic words of the local language. That this multifarious application of the characters composing the script leads to complications rendering its decipherment extraordinarily puzzling at times, is obvious and it will be no easy problem to determine which method of reading the characters is to be followed in the case of our Indian records from Harappa and Mohenjo Daro, as we have at present no means of determining whether the script was used in Indian in its pictographic or its phonetic value, or in a combination of the two. In India the materials are at present too scanty to permit of even this initial problem being dealt with, and it is essential that they should be augmented as extensively as possible, if we are to make progres in the direction of their interpretation.

At the present moment all that can be positively affirmed is that Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni's discoveries at Harappa, and Mr. Rakhaldas Banerj's at Mohenjo Daro have established once for all the existence on Indian soil is the third millennium B. C. of a civilisation as highly developed and seemingly as widespread as the Summerian culture of Mesopotamia, with conclusive evidence of a close contact between the two. How desirable is the further exploration of the Indus Valley in the light of even the little that is now known will be manifest to all who are in any way interested in the origin and development of Indian civilisation, or in the assessment of her full influence on the evolution of Asiatic culture.

LABOUR GOVT. & KENYA.

(Continued from page 6.)

these changes to the injury of the Indians!

There are same people who argue that the Labour could not do anything for they were in office only and not in power. This argument has very little force in view of the fact that throughout his utterances the Labour Colonial Secretary has not said a single word of hope for Indians in Kenya. In fact he has made the Kenya betrayal *pucca*. Those who believe that the Labour Party will undo what Mr. Thomas has deliberately done, when they come into power again are living in a fool's paradise. Moreover it is to be remembered that Mr. Thomas has assured Lord Delamere that his announcement was the decision of the Cabinet itself. Leaving aside Kenya let us take the case of our people in Fiji. For four years past the Indian labourers in Kenya have been suffering all sorts of troubles and humiliations at the hands of that powerful capitalist concern, the C. S. R. Company, and its obedient servant, the Fiji Government. They had hoped that they would get some relief when the Labour Party came. And what did the Labour Government do? They allowed the Fiji Government to make the Poll Tax Regulation a permanent thing! Again it was reserved for Mr. Thomas to allow French for book-keeping while Gujerati—the language of the 90 per cent. merchants in Tanganyika, was deliberately kept out.

It was in this way that the Labour Party did their best (to use Col. Wedgwood's words) to "establish justice and fair-play throughout the British Empire."

The Labour Government has gone and Indians Overseas have no reason to shed a tear for them. But they must be thankful to Mr. Thomas and the Labour Cabinet for proving to the world beyond doubt that Cabinets come and Cabinets go, but the British Imperialism goes on for ever.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

The centre of the Bay cyclone lies this morning about 230 miles East of Cocanada. Its direction of motion has been changing since yesterday and is now North or North-East. The Western disturbance has been passing away Eastwards from Kashmir.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur and local in Lower Burma and the North Madras Coast, while a few falls occurred in Upper Burma and Bihar.

The chief amounts are:—Shillong two inches; Cherrapunji three; Saugor Island and Burdwan one; Berhampore, Mymensingh, Bogra Puri and Collingpatam one and a half; and Gopalpur one.

Forecast:—Increase in Arakan and South Bengal.

Rangoon, Nov. 17th.—Owing to bad weather in the Bay the "Ethiopia" from Calcutta arrived at 2 p.m. to-day instead of 7 in the morning. The "Erinpura" from Madras which was to have arrived to-day at noon is expected in Rangoon to-morrow. The English mail steamer is expected to arrive here on Thursday instead of to-morrow.—A.P.

JOIN THE NATIONAL ARMY.

M. SHAUKAT ALI AT MUZZAFFAR NAGAR.

(Associated Press.)

RAIPUR, Nov. 18.

On the 15th morning, Maulana Shaukat Ali went by motor to Ghaziabad and thence by train to Muzaffernagar. There he attended a Hindu Sabha meeting where a resolution expressing sorrow at Bi-Amman's death was passed after solemn speeches the whole audience standing. Maulana Shaukat Ali exhorted the Hindus and Mussaimans to sink their differences once for all and join the national army. Two days ago Islam and the country lost one of their bravest and truest soldiers in Bi-Amman who up to the last prayed that she should live long enough to see victory of Islam and India.

At the request of Maulana Shoukat Ali a committee of Hindus and Mussalmans was to be appointed to settle the music question in accordance of the Unity Conference resolution which was accepted by both. In the afternoon he left by train to Ghaziabad and thence motored to Delhi, owing to railway breaches, arriving just in time to leave by the express for Raipur via Itarsi, Alma and Nagpur arriving there in the afternoon of the 17th. He was most enthusiastically received by Hindus and Moslems.

Owing to absence through illness of Principal Khuraja and Mr. Sherwani, Maulana Shaukat Ali will preside at the C. P. Provincial Khilafat Conference.

TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA PACT ADOPTED.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

The Tamil Nadu Conference after a prolonged discussion both in the Subjects Committee and in the open Conference accepted the Calcutta Pact with two modifications of which the more important is to the effect that Khaddar should be worn always instead of during Congress work only. The main resolution ran as follows:—

"Whereas it is necessary to oppose repression of Government with a united front, whereas it is necessary to unite the various political parties with a view to push on Constructive Programme and whereas to make it clear that universalisation of Khaddar alone can bring Swaraj, this Conference approves of the agreement arrived at in Calcutta between Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru with the following amendments substituting *Khaddar wearing always* for wearing Khaddar when in Congress work only and 2000 yards of hand-spun yarn a year for 24,000 yards."

After a long discussion two amendments were moved, one accepting the Pact without any change in it and the other urging the revival of complete Non-Co-operation. In the course of the discussion Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar made a strong appeal stating that the Swaraj Party was the next best political party and it should be given sanction. He said the Swarajists had adopted the spirit of Non-Co-operation and worked for the same ideals. The amendments were lost and the original resolution was accepted by 130 votes to 34. The acceptance was greeted with great ovation.

The President in his concluding remarks said the resolution had been passed and must be acted upon in spirit and action. He emphasises removal of untouchability, establishment of unity between Brahmins and non-Brahmins and the use of Khaddar.

Among other resolutions passed at the Conference were those approving the resolutions of the Unity Conference held in Delhi, on Hindu-Moslem unity and extended sympathy for the sufferers in Bengal.

The following message from Mr. Gandhi was received by the Conference:—

"Hope the Conference will understand and appreciate the agreement between Swarajists and myself in my individual capacity. Proper appreciation of non-violence will give a key to the understanding of the agreement. Non-Co-operation has been left untouched by the agreement. In any event, I hope that the Conference will result in greater use of Khaddar."

CENTRAL BANK'S CLAIM SET ASIDE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

At the Calcutta High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Pearson delivered judgment in the claim made by the Central Bank Limited upon the liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla for payment in full of proceeds of ten bills made over to the latter for collection. The amount involved was Rs. 9,188 being the balance after deducting what had already been paid by the liquidators in winding up. In the course of the judgment His Lordship held the opinion that the relationship of the parties became the ordinary one of a debtor and a creditor and the claim of the Central Bank failed accordingly, The applicant must pay party costs and the liquidators were entitled to attorney and client costs out of the assets.

SWAMI SATYADEO.

TO FAST FOR FIVE DAYS.

Secretary, Hindu Sabha, Agra, wires under date Nov. 18:—

Swami Satyadeo, who is staying with Pandit Sri Kridhanditta Palawala is observing five days' fast from to-day. The Swami was invited recently by the people of Pind Dadan Khan in Jhelum district to help them to remove the root cause of friction among the Hindu inhabitants of the locality. He advised the Hindu leaders of the place not to contest the coming municipal elections. The leaders gave a written promise not to do so, but now the Swami is informed that Lala Ishwardas, president Aryasamaj, Lala Ramraklimal, Lala Gurdasmal and others have thought it fit to break the solemn vow made in writing and thus deal a blow to the cause of Hindu Sanghatan there. The Swamiji is so much grieved at this news, that he has decided to fast for five days as a penance.

LOK TILAK'S STATUE.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S ORDER.

The Ahmedabad Municipality, in pursuance of the resolution passed by a meeting of the General body have placed an order for a full sized life-like bronze statue of Lokmanya Tilak with Mr. Kolhatker's Scientific Arts Works, Baroda, the well-known sculptors and artists.—By wire.

PRINCES' CHAMBER.

JAM SAHEB AND LEAGUE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

Though the Princes' Chamber was closed to the press, a fairly large number of visitors which consisted of picturesquely attired ministers and secretaries of Princes were allowed to watch the proceedings. The Viceroy, who opened the Chamber, made a touching reference to the premature death of Mr. Montagu. His Excellency said, "whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the policy he pursued no one can deny that he did great and solid work as a British statesman and as a lover of India."

The Maharajah of Bikaner, who followed, delivered a long speech eulogising the services of Mr. Montagu.

The Maharajah of Alwar delivered his characteristically rhetorical oration and a resolution was passed every one standing recording the loss sustained by the Empire by the untimely death of Mr. Montagu.

The Viceroy then delivered his speech, which dealt with several subjects. He assured the Princes they should have no apprehensions about their own rights and privileges. Their ruling rights involved great responsibilities. He and his Government were satisfied that those responsibilities were discharged conscientiously.

The Jam Saheb of Nawnangar gave a report to the Chamber of his work as their League of Nations' representative. An important point he mentioned was that India could have got her own representative elected to committees, but as Lord Balfour, chief of the British delegation, did not want to press for it he abided by that decision.

Regular business commences to-day. Amongst other subjects the Fiscal Commissions' recommendations, railway programme and wireless will be considered.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

The Princess' Chambers met in camera, the Press being excluded from the proceedings. Many Princes attended the meeting in variegated costumes. H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar was present in his picturesque velvet cap, and the Maharaja of Patiala appeared with his beautiful turban. Among others present were the Maharajas of Kashmir, Gwalior, Bikaner, Kolhapur, Nawanagar, etc. Only the Nawab of Bagapuli attended from South India. The Viceroy opened the Chamber in State and delivered his address. There is an At Home to the Princes at the Viceregal Hall to-morrow. It is understood that the unfortunate quarrel between the Maharaja and the heir-apparent of Udaipur has been made up.

BENGAL ARRESTS.

BRITISH COMMUNIST PROTEST.

The Communist party of Great Britain have telegraphed in mail week to Lord Reading, Viceroy of India, an energetic protest against the arrest of Indian Nationalist leaders.

"As a representative of the British Labour Government you have no business to interfere with self-determination and self-government, elementary political liberties which the British Labour party have repeatedly declared they stand for." The telegram continues and adds that "the first act of a real workers' Government of Britain will be to repudiate the domination by the British Imperialist, militarist, bureaucratic minority of 500 million Indian workers." It thanks Lord Reading for displaying "so nakedly, brutally, the real iron gauntlet of Imperial oppression behind the silken glove of constitutional democratic phrases."

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES

SEVENTEENTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR TOMORROW.

MR. S. C. BOSE.

(Continued from previous page.)

ed as to remove him from Calcutta not only this house but the country will draw its own conclusions."

One member doubted whether under the Act the powers of the Chief Executive Officer could be delegated to the Deputy Executive Officer but if it was legal he had no objection to accept the report.

Babu Kripendranath Basu said that he did not quite see the point of the argument regarding the exercise of control. If the control over administration could be exercised from the heights of Simla or Darjeeling he did not understand why the Chief Executive Officer should not be able to do the same even if he were removed from Calcutta.

Mr. W. S. J. Wilson said the Corporation at the present moment was without the executive or active head. In his view it was the most undersirable position for the Corporation to be without a head.

Mayor:—"Are you quite right in saying that we are without a head? Some business is being transacted by Mr. Bose. You can say half a head (Laughter).

Mr. Wilson said they ought to have a live Chief Executive Officer in this Corporation to whom ready reference might be made in connection with the work of the administration. As regards controlling the work of the Corporation they could not expect a man whose mind was considerably exercised as to what was going to happen to him, to conduct the affairs of the Corporation efficiently.

Mayor:—"You would not say that if you saw him."

(Voices:—"He is quite happy.")

Mr. Wilson:—"You have an advantage of knowledge over me."

Mayor:—"Knowledge is always an advantage."

Concluding Mr. Wilson suggested that they should follow the practice which obtained in commercial world when the substantive head of a department went on leave. The unwritten law was that he resigned and during his absence somebody was appointed to the post. On return of the permanent incumbent the Deputy resigned and made way for him.

The Mayor Mr. C. R. Das after dealing with the law points involved in the question said: "The real point in connection with Mr. Cohen's amendment has not been broached or discussed. Had they got any right to say to the Chief Executive Officer that they gave him leave? That was what Mr. Cohen recommended. Under the Act they had got no power to force leave upon a particular officer. They could only ask the officer to apply for leave saying that if he did not they would dismiss him. The Chief Executive Officer had not applied for leave and unless they hold that his arrest and detention without any trial without submitting any charge affected his office, which he did not think it did, they had no other alternative but to accept the recommendation of the committee. Otherwise they would be condemning Mr. S. C. Bose (Cries of No No.) If they did not want to punish Mr. Bose how was it that they were wanting to force this leave on him? Was it on the question of inconvenience? Was Mr. Bose to blame for it? He did not think that there was any circumstance present upon which they could say "either apply for leave or we dismiss you." They had no right to ask him to apply for leave and unless they had his office vacated they could not appoint anyone in his office. In a case like this there must be a permanent or temporary vacancy and his view was that the arrest and detention under Regulation 3 of 1818 did nothing like that.

Mr. Cohen withdrew his amendment and the original resolution recommending the adoption of the committee's report was carried.

EAST KHANDESH'S SYMPATHY FOR BENGAL.

The East Khandesh District Congress Committee in a general meeting held on 16th November passed a resolution saying that the repression carried on by the Government in Bengal was directed against the Swaraj Party without any proper reasons and this Committee is prepared to give its full support and help to the Swaraj Party in facing the repression.

A Calcutta message says:—The Government Police are enquiring into the case of the attemp tto derail the goods train between Titagar and Barrackpore stations of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The driver nqticed a sleeper on the permanent way and immediately applied brake and brought the train to halt and averted an accident.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

physical culture and the organisation of different communities were the crying needs of the hour. Apart from the inherent joy of the individual from physical culture, the problem of physical culture had more serious bearings on their social and national life. No one knew when they would be called upon to enlist themselves as fighters in a righteous cause, and it was then that their physical development would stand them in good stead. He advised the College authorities to start teaching lathi drill to their students. 'Lathi' drill was no more tabood in Government institutions and he saw no reason why a start was not made in their College.

BE GREAT.

Concluding, Mr. Savarkar said that his message to the students would be summed up in a word 'Be great and live up to high aspirations.' He once again thanked the College authorities and students for inviting him. His parting advice to the students was to honour those selfless and high-souled gentlemen who founded that institution and who were conducting it and to ignore whatever defects and drawbacks they found in the institution. It was easy to rush to the press and run down an institution, but quite a different thing to conduct one.

After Mr. Savarkar was garlanded the function terminated with a vote of thanks to the distinguished guest.

BE EXTRAORDINARY

MR. SAVARKAR'S ADVICE TO YOUNG-MEN

RECEPTION AT NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A pleasant little function came off on Tuesday evening at the National Medical College, when the students of the College wellcomed Mr. Vianak D. Savarkar Bar-at-Law. Dr. Kothare, Principle of the college was in the chair.

After Mr. V. D. Savarkar was formally introduced to the gathering by Dr. A.P. Kathare, Principal of the College, Mr. V. D. Savarkar rose to address the students.

Mr. Savarkar thanked the students of the College for the honour they had done him that day. He said that he was glad to accept the invitation of the students for more than one reason. He was always pleased to be in the company of youngmen. Youth was flexible, youth was aspiring and youth was always prepared to surmount obstacles and difficulties in its way. Such was not the case with old men. Old people were, by the very nature of their circumstances creatures of environment. They had seen much of the world and very often they had had to buffet the storms of life, and as such were unable to soar up to those heights of imagination and fancy as youth was. All the great men of the world Napolean Shivaji and Mazzini, had achieved immortal fame for deeds done while they were young.

ASPIRE TO BE GREAT

Continuing, the speaker said that he would be satisfied if by his presence in their midst, he would influence them to be great men and he would influence them to be greatmen and he would not consider his visit fruitless if from among those assembled one man would aspire to greatness and leave his foot prints on the annals of their country. Great men were never produced in dozens. Great men were born once a generation or so and he was sorry to notice that their country had not produced a really great man in any walk of life. Some of them might point out to Lok. Tilak, but then that was a solitary instance. There was never the needs of great men in their country more than at the present time. Their country would not have been what it was at present, a fallen and downtrodden country. It was, therefore, but meet for them to dwell upon that problem and if they all could not be great men themselves at least they could aspire to be great. That in itself was a great thing.

TRY TO BE EXTRAORDINARY

Proceeding, the speaker said that youth was the proper time to cherish those ideas. It was very time in the life of a man when he could be what in the ordinary parlance is styled, rash. The speaker would go to the length of advising the young men to be rash, to strive to achieve something extraordinary, to outgrow the narrow limits of their nature. Progress of the world was never done by men of common-sense and ordinary and standard abilities. It was the men of extraordinary talents, of extraordinary daring and rashness of character that had contributed to the sum total of world's progress whether political, social literary or scientific. It were those men who had risen above commonsense and preferred to be labelled as rash in their own time that were remembered and respected by posterity.

WANTED A SUPERMAN

Continuing, he said that unless such a superman was born their country had no hope to get out of the mire in which she found herself. They had a great and noble task before them and he hoped that a great man capable of helping their country to get out of the mire would rise from amongst the young men assembled there. No doubt, all men would not be fortunate to see the consummation of their ambitions and desires. But that need not make them despair. Nations were composed of individuals, and unless every unit in the nation did its best toward the common object, they had no chance to make any progress. Looked from that front of view and the desire to become great and to achieve great deeds would be of immense benefit to the Nation.

CLEAN THE AEGEAN STABLES

Referring to the time when he was young, Mr. Savarkar said the work then before them was to rouse a sense of consciousness among the people at their own helplessness. Fortunately for them the masses were chaned and the young men of today were reaping the fruits of the spade-work done by men of his generation. It was not in their lot to sing the same old song of their helplessness but to use that awakened sense of consciousness and lead the country on the path of progress. They had an Aegean Stables to clean in matters social. They had the question of untouchability to grapple with. Even if each one of them wherever he might be could do his best to remove that bolt on Hindu society, he would certainly be doing a national duty of the first magnitude. No political progress would be permanent unless they improved the basis of society. He then instanced the case of France where revolutions followed in the wake of revolutions, because the society was not able to keep face with political progress. Therefore, he advised the young men to devote their serious attention to the social uplift of their fallen brethren so that in course of time the memory of untouchability would fade away.

The next note struck by Mr. Savarkar in his lecture was about physical culture and Hindu Sangathan. By Hindu Sangathan he did not restrict himself to the Hindus, but included Indians of all castes and creeds. The development

(Continued in column 5.)

FOUNDER OF ISLAM.

HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS

DR. BESANT'S ILLUMINATING ADDRESS.

The Muslim Students' Association, Bangalore, recently celebrated the birthday of the Prophet Mohammed. The Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri presided and from three to four thousand people were present on the occasion, including most of the important officials of the State. Dr. Annie Besant was one of the speakers.

Mr. Sastri in opening the proceedings said:—

I consider it a special privilege to have been asked to take the chair at this important meeting. A study of the lives and teachings of the great founder of religions would be always desirable as well as profitable. But at the present juncture it seems to me of special significance.

Within the last few hours we have heard of the inauguration of a campaign of political repression in Bengal. Whether it is justified or not, it is needless now to enquire. Government declare that there is anarchical crime of a kind difficult to cope with under the ordinary law. But more valuable to us than the opinion of Government, there is the testimony of the President of the Swarajya Party in the land, who has said more than once with a sense of responsibility that there is in Bengal a widespread revolutionary movement of the extent of which even Government perhaps have not an adequate idea. Between an unheeding Government on the one hand and impatient and misguided patriots on the other, we have to think of the harried province of Bengal and its unfortunate people. You may remember how since 1905 the stress of political evolution in India has fallen on that province and its people and they have borne much which the people of other provinces have been spared. It is to them that my thoughts go on this occasion. Hindus and Mohammedans alike have to stand the brunt of this struggle together and it is therefore meet that between the leaders on both sides there must be a complete understanding. Towards the creation of that understanding this meeting will, I hope, make a great contribution.

We cannot study the life and work of Mohammed to better purpose than under the guidance of one who has given many years of laborious study to the teachings of all the world's Prophets and to the discovery of the inner core of truth underlying them all. (Cheers.) We shall, I am sure, be instructed to appreciate that, that inner core is full of significance to the world and especially to India.

We then have a lecture to-day to be delivered by Dr. Besant on this most absorbing topic and I have no doubt that, as people who are going to have not merely an intellectual treat, but a spiritual inspiration, you will listen with patience and inmost attention all the time which I am afraid will be only too brief for the subject in hand but which, I know, Dr. Besant knows how to make the most of. Ladies and gentlemen, I will now call upon Dr. Besant to deliver her lecture.

DR. BESANT'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Besant then addressed the gathering. She said:—

In speaking to you this evening one thing that I want very much to do is to try to lead to a better understanding between the two vast populations of Hindus and Mussalmans in this country. I feel sure that if they understood each other better, they would feel as a single people. There is far more misunderstanding of Islam than there is I think of the other religions of the world. So many things are said of it by those who do not belong to that faith. Several things are said attacking those who follow the faith not realising that it has gone far and wide over many nations and brought reform and improvement to some of the very barbarous nations of the world; and the religion is blamed because while it has much improved them, it has not been able to entirely eradicate much which makes other nations hostile to them. That there has been a good deal of deliberate misrepresentation. When the banner of the Great Prophet was first carried into Europe, it came at a period of intellectual darkness. When the Roman Catholic faith was a persecuting faith and when the Moors invaded Spain and founded wonderful Universities, when they brought the light of the science to Europe and for six centuries carried the torch of illumination to the European nations in that time they were looked upon less as scientific teachers than as religious heretics; and because the Crescent instead of the Cross was blazing on their standards, their teaching was blamed and they themselves were regarded as enemies.

GLOOMY STATE OF ARABIA.

Dr. Besant then said that in order to understand the Prophet's work they should consider the conditions under which he came. What was the kind of country into which this teacher was born? What the surroundings that were his in childhood, what the kind of opposition he had to meet, not only as to teaching, but as to life? I cannot summarise more effectively than by borrowing a passage written many years ago by myself, but taken from great authorities which sums up very briefly the condition of the country when this child was born.

"When the sixth century of the Christian Era had broken over the world, come with me, and see what is the state of Arabia the fair, of Syria, the land trodden by the Christ. Religious war on every side that breaks up homes and separates the people; quarrels brutal and bloody; blood feuds that last from generation to generation; hatreds that divides man from man, and clan from clan, and tribe from tribe. Look at Arabia, Arabia where there is a fierce and cruel idolatory that even offers up human beings in sacrifice to idols, and where the worshippers feast on the bodies of the dead; where lust has taken the place of human love, and utter licentiousness the place of family life; where bitter and bloody wars break out on the slightest provocation; where kinsman slays kinsman and neighbour neighbour, and life is almost too foul for words. Into that seething hell of human passion, murder, lust and cruelty a child is born."

Now that is not exaggerated description, but may readily be found by the statement made by some of his early disciples after he had taken to teaching and when terrible persecution was making life impossible in Mecca, a statement made by them of the change that the teaching of this child when it came to manhood had made in their lives. "O King" (The address was made to monarch from whom they claimed protection) "we were plunged in the depths of ignorance and barbarism; we adored idols; we lived in unchastity, we ate dead bodies, and spoke abominations; we disregarded every feeling of the humanity and the duties of humanity and neighbourhood; we knew not law but that of the strong; when God raised among us a man, of whose birth, truthfulness, honesty and purity we were aware; and he called us to the unity of God, and taught us not to associate anything with him; he forbade us the worship of idols, and enjoined us to speak the truth, to be faithful to our trusts, to be merciful and to regard the rights of neighbours; He forbade us to speak evil of women, or to eat the substance of orphans; He ordered us to fly vices and to abstain from the evil; to offer prayers; to render alms, to observe the fast. We have believed in him, we have accepted his teachings."

PROPHET'S TEACHINGS.

There is contemporary evidence to the change brought about by the teaching of the Prophet, and I submit that that ought to be familiar to every one of you who live in a country where seven crores of people follow His teachings and reverence His memory, and these people, you must remember, were not mere speakers of empty words, for we find of them that when they were frightfully persecuted, they willingly endured it and died blessing His name. A man who could raise such intense devotion, a man who was followed with such passionate love was a man, certainly who among the surroundings that I have described to you, must have been a man inspired by God, a true Prophet to the people to whom he came. And when you find that he lived to what he taught, when you find that he never revenged himself on an enemy, when you find that in the days when he was at war instead of killing the prisoners of war, as was the brutal habit of this time, he not only gave them life, but his followers gave them all the bread they had and only kept the dates for themselves. So much were they inspired by the teaching of the Prophet that they began to realize that they were face to face with one of the mighty Ones of history, a man whom all men should reverence, whether they be followers of his special teachings or not.

I would then ask you to consider the conditions under which He had to teach, to teach the unity of God and to teach the ethics of man to man—no easy task and for a long time unsuccessful. Let us remember how he was loved in the place where he lived. Little children would run to him and cling to his knees. His neighbours called him *Al Amin*, the trustworthy, the testimony to the character of which any man might be proud. And when at first he began to wonder what is to be his work in the world after he had married his employer Khadija and lived with her for 26 years of perfect married life, he was 24, she very much older, one of the ideal marriages of the world for his harmony and she his first disciple—there came the terrible time in his life when from fifteen long years He was struggling for himself and wondering about his duties. You will read of him, time after time and months after months, living in the desert, separating himself from all human influence praying aloud for light, crying aloud for teaching and nothing came. And then you hear how now and then a voice will be heard, he knew not whence, simply saying 'cry" and he knew not what he was to cry nor what the voice demanded of Him; and it was after fifteen years of those mental struggles of that agony of mind and that rending anguish of human soul struggling in darkness to find the light, that one day as he was lying there on the ground in his agony a light shone around him and suddenly an angel appeared before him and said to him "Thou art the Prophet of God"; "rise up and cry." His answer was "What shall I cry?" He was an ignorant man on these points. And then it took him and taught him of the world and of the Divine life of the angels and of man and then sent him back to the world with its message. He went back still troubled, anxious and broken, and when he reached his home again he throws himself on the ground and says, "Who am I? What am I? How shall I cry?" And it was then that he made his first disciple his wife who loved and trusted him and who spoke words so wise and so true that they are worthy of ever being remembered. "Nay", she said, "Thou art true and faithful. Thy word is never broken, men know thy character: God does not deceive the faithful. Follow the voice then. Obey the call." In that there lies a great truth. A man who is true to his fellowmen, who never lies, whose word is trusted, that man has in himself a truth which would not be deceived by him who is true to himself. The inspiration that came to him has built up the great faith of Islam; over one century after another it flew; among the many countries it carried the light of knowledge.

You may say there was much cruelty and persecution. Have you ever tried to discriminate something about that and to judge the religion by the teaching of its Prophet rather than by the excess of its adherents? You should always take a religion at its best and not as its worst, from its highest teachings and not from the lowest practices of some of its adherents. If you like to take an example from the recent history, think of the white Huns who swept down to Europe, who destroyed some of the great monuments of Buddhist learning in the three chief Universities, and then notice how going out of India westward they destroyed the splendid University of Baghdad although nominally they were Muslims. They hated learning and therefore they destroyed indiscriminately. It is true there was much destruction of idols, but, against the teachings of the Prophet. You remember how he said "revile not the idols which they worship beside God." A Prophet is always much wiser than his followers, much more liberal than those who label themselves with his name. You may remember that wonderful statement of His that in the day of resurrection God would explain to the different religions the things in which they differed, and that until then they should live together in peace, not hating, nor injuring each other. If those teachings were to be carried out in India hatred will cease between the Mussalman, and Hindu and Parsee, Jew and Christian, or take the example, "A bier passed by with the corpse lying on it and some one said to him that it was the body of a Jew. "Whether it be the body of a Jew or Christian or Mussalman", answered the Prophet, "you should stand up as the bier passed by." And so it is that when studying His teachings you cannot help avoiding a deep reverence and even a respectful love for the man. So beautiful was the teaching that fell from His lips and so inspiring was his example.

"GOD IS WITH US."

The Prophet did not succeed very much. At the end of three years he had thirty followers, and at last there came a time when the terrible persecutions scattered them all over the country and only three men were left; and then his uncle who had been so marvellously faithful to him throughout turned to him and said "Give up your teaching, because it is hopeless." And the answer was "As God is my witness if they place the sun at my right hand and the moon on the left I would not forsake this cause." And when the uncle seemed a little annoyed with him, he turned away and left him throwing his mantle over his head to hide his grief towards seeing the breaking of the tie. And then his uncle cries after him "Stop, stop, teach what you will, but do not go away." At last out of the three, there was only one left. And with him the Prophet wandered lonely across the desert and when the disciple said "We are only two", the answer of Mohammed was "Nay, we are three, for God is with us." (Cheers.)

There is one story which I want to read to you because it shows that Lord Mohammed has a sense of humour in him. Sleeping one day under a palm tree he awoke suddenly to find an enemy standing before him with drawn sword. Then the man asked "Who is there now to save thee?" "God" answered Mohammed. Then the enemy dropped his sword Mohammed seized and asked him who was there to save him "No one" replied the enemy. Then the Prophet handing the sword with the hilt turned towards the enemy, said "Then learn from me to be merciful." So it was that He was fearless at all times, because he knew that he was never alone.

Then he came to Madina where he went his way. There is one scene in that so beautiful as showing the great love that his followers felt for him that I think it worthwhile to read it now. There has been a battle and the victory and the spoil has been divided; and those who have followed him longest have not shared the spoil and they complained to him that they were badly used. He said "I have learnt the discourse that you were holding among yourselves. When I came amongst you you were wandering in darkness and the Lord gave you the right direction. You were suffering and He made you happy. You were at enmity amongst yourselves and He has filled your hearts with brotherly love. Was it not so? Tell me." "Indeed it is true as thou sayest to the Lord and His Prophet belong the benovolence and the grace" was the reply. "Nay by the Lord", said the Prophet, "but ye might have answered and answered truly, for I would have testified to its truth myself. Thou camest to us rejected as an impostor and we believed in thee. Thou camest as a helpless fugitive and we assisted thee; poor and outcaste, and we gave thee food and shelter." Why disturb your hearts because of the things of this life. Are you not satisfied that others should have the flocks and herds and that I should dwell in the midst of you by Him who holds my life in his hands while you go back to your homes I will never abandon you. If all mankind went one way I would go with them. The Lord be favourable unto them and bless them, and their children and their children's children." It is written that these rough warriors wept till the tears ran down their beards.

A TIE BETWEEN PROPHET AND DISCIPLE.

Now that is the impression he made on the people, this intense love, and that is the one reason why you never find a Mussalman ashamed of his religion while you will see him, when the time of prayer comes, pray in the very midst of those who revile his Prophet and care nothing for these. That is very rare in those who followed any other faith. It is because the memory of the wonderful influence has come down through centuries and also that the influence spreads from Him over the hearts of his followers and makes a tie between the Prophet and disciple that nothing can avail to break it. There is indeed a strong humanity, a strong feeling of the greatness of this Teacher, the more remarkable, because they have never allowed their love to defy him or to look on him more than as a great Prophet.

The Prophet never in any way tried to conceal any possible mistake he might have made. I remember one story and I must rely on my memory. A poor and blind man had gone to him and asked for teaching. The Prophet was talking to a man of high rank at the time, and he took no notice of the poor man. Three times the man asked and three times he was disregarded. The next morning the Prophet sent for this man and told him that he had a message in the night, which is now in Al-Quran, that he had repulsed a poor man who cried out for knowledge and that he had not done well. Then the Lord Mohammed took him, placed him in a seat of honour and treated him always with the greatest courtesy because he said that, "on account of this man my Lord rebuked me."

Now that kind of thing, the humility of thought, the readiness to repair a blunder, the frank admission of a mistake is not so common among the great Teachers of the world, and yet you find it in him over and over again.

All through his teachings there is this thing which has so much influence on the character of the Muslim nations, a certain determination to stand on their own feet, to be under obligation to none, feel as proud to some extent; one of the best forms which pride can assume so that you find them independent as well as always ready to be hospitable throughout from their childhood—these the precepts of their Teachers.

HINDUISM AND ISALM

Because they are the real bridge between the two religions, because you will find the Advaita Vedanta in the Sanskrit religion is practically identical with the presentment of that high Metaphysic in Arabic by the doctors of Arabia. After that I would point out to this great audience of Muslims that here they may find the reconciliation between their own faith and the ancient religion of this land, not in the external out in the matters of the intellect and of the spirit; that it is by the translation of those wonderful writings into modern languages that very much might be done in order to prevent hostility between the different faiths. For it is there you will find some of the most wonderful metaphysic of the world—metaphysic as subtle from those keen Arabian brains as you may find among Indians with the admitted subtlety of their metaphysic. It is there that I find one bridge of union, not in the outer surface which is different, but in the fundamental teaching of the unity of God, the nature of the Supreme; they link hands together and there is practically no difference between the two.

Then again in the ethics you will find another point of union. You will find the most exquisite moral teachings. Sometimes I have thought of putting more effectively in what they call the science of Lord Mohammed though even in the Quran itself that is so written by translations by people who do not believe it that it is very difficult to get at the real spirit of the original. If it is translated by Muslims it makes an enormous difference in effect and the depth of the teaching. But I was thinking of those wonderful science of His. There is a little book published as the Science of the Prophet Mohammed, full of the most exquisite ethics. One phrase in it that you should never forget if you hear that Islam is unfair to women, is His saying, "Heaven lies at the feet of mother." Or you may read how He prayed telling the Muslims to be reverent to their parents, that they should pray to God that He be kind to them, for they took care of Him when He was a little child. So looking at the metaphysic on the one side and the ethics on the other, we find so much in common between the two faiths that no adherents of either should mistrust or dislike the other. Many will try to make the oppositions, will try to prevent reconciliation; but all the best men of both faiths will join together to link the hands of Islam and Hinduism in a brotherly class which shall not be broken again by any. (Loud applause.) It is there that lies the greatness of the country in the future. India is a country in which every great religion finds a home. Go back as far as you will and you will find that Hinduism exists. Go down later and you will then find Buddhism ascertained itself with the wonderful ethics; go down further still you will find the Jain, almost contemporary with the Buddhism. But you will find the Christianity in the first century after Christ and on the West Coast. It has to become one of the Indian religions and no longer only the religion of the foreigner. Then still later you will come to the Great Prophet of Arabia and of these people together with the exiles from Persia, the Parsees, the whole of them are here in India in a common Motherland, and have a common interest, and should have a common pride. It is in these ways by studying each side that so much will be gained.

You will find passages of exquisite beauty in the Persian which may vie with any of the ecstacies of the Hindu Yogis. You will find that there is a yearning after God, a love of God and a testimony to his infinite compassion that you cannot tell which way he is leading us for the knowledge in which the identical feelings are clothed. Why then should not this land which has all the religions, be an example to the work of the truths of God as it were, where all the religions would be brethren and only rival each other in good deeds? (Hear.)

You know what religions are. They are broken rays of the white light of the sun and the truth broken in the prism of the intellect, which cannot reach the great truths of the Unity of the Spirit. If you were inside some great Cathedral in Christendom, you would see windows of different colours, some green, some blue, and some yellow. You will see difference of colours in the world around you where the white light of the sun is broken up in the flowers, and they shine with reflected rays of the colours that are hidden in the white light of the sun. It is only if you are outside the temples of the religions that you see the difference in them, because you see the truth through a coloured glass of religion which is adapted to the times, to the people, to the wants of the age, when the Prophet gives his teaching to the world. Do not sit outside them all, rather enter into all of them and worship in all of them, the one Supreme and then you will see the white light, which the lamps there are throwing out—the white light which is coloured by the glass of the windows and not from any change in the light. Go into all religions and love them, learn them, respect them, realise their spiritual unity, and then India will have a religion in which all the beauties of every faith shall be blended as it were together and shall give out to a wondering world the pure white light of God. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The City Magistrate of Amritsar has committed to the sessions Babu Sundershingh, a clerk in the Local Excise Department and three others to take their trial under section 454 I.P.C. for alleged theft of charas Rs. 44,000 from the Government charas worth of Rs. 44,000 from the Government godowns. The magistrate who examined 52 prosecution witnesses remarked in his order that the local police failed to discover the thefts while the C.I.D arrested the present accused.—A.P.

BI AMMAN.

CONDOLENCE MEETINGS.

KARACHI, Nov. 17.

We have received the following telegram from Mr. Sherif Hussain.

Jamiat Tablighul Islam Karachi records its sense of irreparable loss and deeply mourns the sad demise of revered Bi Amma, and considers it a national calamity. The Jamiat sympathises with and offers heartfelt condolence to Maulana Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali and the family, in their sad bereavement and prays solemnly for the departed soul.

BY MOSLEM UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

The Vice-President of the Intermediate College Union Club, wires from Aligarh:—The members of the Muslim University Intermediate College Union assembled in the Union Hall, express their heartfelt and profound regret on the sad demise of Bi Amman, the beloved mother of Ali Brothers, and extend their sincere sympathies to the bereaved family, and further resolve that the copies of the resolution be sent to the press and Ali Brothers.

BIHAR HINDU CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, Nov. 17.

The special session of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Conference came to a close on 12th last with a very pleasant and impressive function of a general Bhoj Shankirtan of untochables in the Conference pandal on 13th instant. Five important resolutions were adopted. The first resolution admired Sati Ramsuradevi's heroic self-immolation and urged for building her memorial. Other resolutions were passed for the purification of places of pilgrimage and temples, unlift of depressed classes and for the organisation of Hindus. Besides all prominent Hindu leaders, Maulana Mazharul Haque also attended. The Conference has been a complete success. Swami Dayanand's presidential address has been greatly admired. There have been also important speeches by Babu Rajendra Prasad and other Hindu leaders.

CALCUTTA HINDU CONFERENCE.

NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov. 17.

The Provincial Hindu Sabha Sukkur has nominated Lala Lajpatrai and Bhai Parmanand for the presidentship of the next Hindu Conference to be held at Calcutta. The Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha has nominated the ex-Prime Minister of Nepal Sir Chandra Shanghore Jung, Jagatguru Shankaracharya Bhartikrishna Tirth of Shardapith, Lala Laipat Rai Babu Bhagwandas of Benares Jagatguru Shankaracharya of Kurvecmuth Kurtikoti, and the Rajputana Provincial Hindu Sabha has nominated Lala Lajpat Rai for this purpose.

A SENSATIONAL CASE IN SOLON.

The following is the judgment in a case an account of which had appeared in the issue of this paper on 22nd July last, under the heading "Sensational Case in Solon."

This case has been brought by one Mahomad Nasoer Khan against Dr. F. D. Nanavati under Section 497 and 498 Indian Penal Code. The offence is alleged to have taken place in my territory at the Sanitorium for Consumption, started recently by Dr. F. D. Nanavai in an ideal spot full of pine trees, called Mando Hill, about a mile from the Dharampore Railway Station on the Kalka Simla Railway. It has attracted much attention of the patients in particular and of the public in general. The letter written jointly by the complainant and others, which is on the record, proves that they solicited accused Dr. Nanavati to admit them in his Sanitorium on compassionate terms owing to their poverty, testifying at the same time not only to the Dr's skill as a physician, but also to his great sympathy with his patients.

Mr. Nasrulla Khan examined at Arcadia on commission deposes to the cruel conduct of the complainant towards his witness and alleged wife "Ilmas Begum." This Court has only to see if accused Dr. Nanavati is guilty of the crime attributed to him. The evidence on the record produced by the complainant does not show at all that any crime has been commited by Dr. Nanavati. On the other hand Dr. Nanavati has proved by producing the letters of the father and brother of so-called "Ilmas Begum" better known as Shrimati that she lived in his house by the consent of her father and brother under the guardianship of the accused.

Under the circumstances the Court entirely disbelieves the allegation of the complainant, which he has made against the Doctor. The complainant was given every possible opportunity to produce evidence in support of his complaint. The Court went so far that Commissions were issued, without being paid in full the fees of the Commissions. In spite of all this the complainant never appeared in the Court or before the Commission and has absconded. Notice of the date fixed was given to his Vakil Munshi Abdul Rahim and also was sent to his address which the Court had in possession to Dharampore. From there the notice was returned and the people who lived there and who were his witnesses, never knew of his whereabouts.

Mr. C L Mathur, M.A., L.L.B. (Cantab.), counsel for the defence, has conducted the case very ably, and succeeded fully in satisfying the Court of the innocence of the accused. He has shown from the documentary and oral evidence on record that the case is quite false and has been brought only to injure the reputation of Dr. Nanavati.

Munshi Abdul Rahim the Vakil for the complainant has been appearing regularly and doing his level best for his client. In the end I come to the conclusion that there is nothing on the record to enable the Court to frame a charge against the accused and so I discharge him honourably and order the complainant to pay Rs. 50 as compensation to the accused, provided by Sec. 50 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Court further gives permission to Dr. Nanavati to bring any kind of civil or criminal suits against the complainant for being put to so much trouble and disgrace for nothing. The complainant should present himself in the Court and show cause why the proceedings be not taken against him under Sec. 211.

(Sd.) DURGA SINGH,
The Chief of Baghat State."
Solon."

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, November, 17.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.843	inches.
Temperature of Air	76.6	degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.6	"
Dew Point	62.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	61%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.7	"
Minimum	69.8	"

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ENE, WNW, NNW, NNE.

Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight 139 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m.	ft in.	Nov	h. m.	ft in.
Tu.	18	2 54	26 6	18	9 24	20 8
		14 46	24 1		20 43	18 9
W.	19	3 37	26 0	19	10 37	20 10
		15 47	23 8		21 40	19 7
Th.	20	4 33	25 8	20	11 57	20 6
		17 4	23 7		23 4	20 2
F.	21	5 39	25 7	21	13 1	19 9
		18 37	24 2		..	..
Sa.	22	14 58	20 5	22	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	23	7 49	26 3	23	1 52	19 11
		20 49	26 6		14 34	17 6
M.	24	8 44	26 11	24	2 52	19 5
		21 52	27 11		15 17	16 3

Nov 19 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 48m Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov 20 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 48m Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov 21 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 49m Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov 22 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 49m Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov 23 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 0m. Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov. 24 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h.
Nov. 25 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h.
Nov 26 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h
Nov. 27 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h.
Nov. 28 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 53m. Sunset 6h.
Nov 29 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 54m. Sunset 6h.
Nov. 30 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 54m. Sunset 6h.

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

United Provinces, Eastern Circle, Ballia District Week-ending 7th November:—The weather continued to be fair up to Thursday the 6th November but suddenly on Friday night the sky became cloudy and it began to rain and this condition continued until the time of writing this report. Strong winds also made their appearance thus threatening sugarcane crops though no harm has yet been done to any crop yet juar crop is not now expected to give as good an outturn as before. Sowing is totally stopped and after two or three days this will again begin.

Eastern Circle: Ballia District, week ending 25th October: Sky was cloudy nearly throughout the week. There were some light showers but they will have no effect on standing kharif crops or on rabi cultivation. Sowing of rabi is now progressing normally.

Eastern Circle: Fyzabad District, week ending 6th November: Transplanted paddy is being irrigated whenever necessary. Malarial fever has all long been standing in the way of preparation for rabi sowing. Sowing of wheat is in progress. Sugarcane is generally poor in the district. Sugarcane S 48 is better off than the local canes.

Eastern Circle: Ghazipur District, week ending 1st November: The standing crops have suffered no loss from rain, wind, frost or other change of weather. No cattle disease has been reported. Rabi sowing in the plains is finished. Sowing of kachar land is delayed and not yet finished owing to floods. Irrigation of late paddy is in full progress. The prices of samples grains are stationary. Wheat being 6½ seers per rupee, Barley 10 seers per rupee Gram 12½ seers per rupee.

Eastern Circle: Ghazipur District week ending 8th November: Standing crops have suffered no loss. Rabi sowing in Kachar (Tarai) land is not yet finished. Irrigation of paddy (late) and harvesting of bajra is in full progress. No cattle disease is reported. Prices of staple grains are stationary.

Rohilkhand Circle, week ending 8th November: Weather remained cloudy from 4th to 6th November which brought a shower of rain on the 7th idem. The rain was general throughout the circle, but varied in intensity. The rabi crops recently sown as well as the kharif crops on the threshing floor have been slightly damaged owing to late and excessive rains this year. The cotton crop has suffered much. It has given poor outturns.

Western Circle, Aligarh 14th November: The week was almost rainless. The condition of standing crops is normal. Sowing of Rabi and harvesting of Kharif crops are going on. Area sown with rabi crops is large as the late rains have made it possible to sow winter crops after cutting kharif.

Bengal week ending 12th November: Light to moderate rain was general throughout the presidency. It has proved generally beneficial to the standing crops excepting in parts of West and North Bengal where a slight damage has been caused to winter paddy. Preparations of lands for spring crops and their sowing continue in full sowing.

Assam, November 17th: Prospects of pulses and mustard and the outturn of winter rice sugarcane, cotton and tea are fair.

Calcutta, Nov. 17th.—During the month of October 1924 Rs. 4,573,000 were realised by the sale of 5-year post-office cash certificates against Rs. 694,000 in October 1923 and Rs. 3,934,000 in October 1923.—A.P.

Economic & Financial Review.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

BY "KRISTODAS."

I gave this heading to my paragraphs last week and give the same heading to my paragraphs this week as I feel that the situation which is created now on account of the advent of the Conservative Government to power in Great Britain is one full of potential danger to the Indian commercial community. It is a platitude that no matter which party is in power in the United Kingdom the attitude of the Imperial Government towards questions affecting India practically remains the same. There was not much difference between the so-called message of Mr. Ramsey Macdonald just before he took the reins of office in his hands and the electioneering manifesto of Mr. Baldwin with regard to the attitude of their respective parties towards Indian affairs. In both of these was manifested an evident desire to placate the diehards and the re-actionaries who wanted a "strong" Government and rule with an iron fist. Notwithstanding this similarity observable between all the different parties so far as India is concerned, one cannot help saying that the Labour party had been committed to certain principles and ways of thinking and that it could not renounce these without damning itself in the eyes of the labour people of the whole of Europe. No such restrictions hamper the re-actionary activities of the new Government in whose case the danger is all the greater because they stand as custodians of British trade and industries and finance. A large number of them have got an immense stake in British trade and industries and even in Imperial trade and industries. It is natural, therefore, that their view-point in matters Indian and Colonial should be coloured by these vested interests they have got. How British trade and finance look upon the Conservative Government as friendly to them and as likely to foster their interests was seen by the rise in the cross-rate and in the quotations for several British securities. Some of these things can be managed by a wise wire-pulling but they are nevertheless an index to the real sentiments and feelings of the ordinary Britisher that the safekeeping of British trade and industries is only in the hands of a Conservative Government. The question as to why there should be this feeling can best be answered by asking another question as to what are British trade and industries. The interior trade of Great Britain as distinguished from the inland trade of India is practically insignificant, as compared with the colossal foreign trade. In fact it is this big foreign trade which is the very foundation of British greatness and British Imperialism and Great Britain would stand the danger of sinking to the level of a second class power of, if not that, at least to the level of Continental powers like France and Italy without it. It is because of this that the preservation of British trade and industries is considered the very fundamental duty of every British Government, even more so perhaps than the preservation of the Church or the liberties.

FRUITS OF PEACE.

Peace has proved perhaps even more disastrous to England than the War, specially because the artificial boom of the War and after-the-war periods disappeared and the disorganised condition of Europe resulted in a stale-mate in the British trade. Unemployment which came about to a very severe and large extent remains yet to be solved, as the problem escaped solution by successive Governments. It may be taken for granted that Mr. Baldwin will attempt a solution of this problem through a dose of Imperial Preference and what is known as development of undeveloped soils, meaning specially India. We are too well aware as to the meaning of such development of subject countries like India or weak countries like China. India has been opposed to any scheme of Imperial preference very strongly, for both the officials and the non-officials fear that Imperial preference would be used merely to get India more under the heels of British trade and industries. Notwithstanding the very vigorous protests made by Lord Curzon's Government it is not at all improbable that the present Government of India may succumb to the threats or persuasions of the Imperial Government as they have done with regard to some other matters. The protective duties which have been accepted in principle in this country and which have been already levied on imports of iron and steel to give the much needed protection to the Iron and Steel industry may be strongly protested against and an opposition may be raised to having any protective duties levied on any other industry in future. In short Indian indigenous industries may not be allowed to be developed according to their own genius but there may be a pin-pricking policy adopted to hamper Indian industrialism and to use this country more as a dumping ground for British products as it has been always in the past. This may materially affect the stores purchase policy of the Government of India.

PURCHASE OF STORES.

The Stores Rules have been revised some three times since they were promulgated. Each successive revision, however, though apparently intended to broaden their basis and to liberalise them has rested satisfied with changing words here and there and introducing insignificant amendments though giving a plausible appearance of a salutary change. The last revision took place only a few months back as a much belated effort to put recommendations of the Stores Purchase Committee into practice. That Committee came and went away some years back and has come to be well nigh forgotten by the general public. And yet the Government of India could not put into effect even their important recommendations though their report had got the sanction of the majority. The Government of India should have considered their hands strengthened when the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution at its Delhi session of this year recommending the policy of purchase of stores locally and inviting all the tenders to this country in Rupee currency and yet even this resolution has not been acted upon by the Government. Sir Dadiba Dalal in his capacity as High Commissioner for India exercised a wise and salutary check over the Stores Department there in the matter of purchases of stores for this country. Unfortunately even he has been jettisoned through some intrigue or other on which no light has been thrown as yet. The Hon. Mr. Chatterjee has yet to prove himself, it remains to be seen how far he will be able to control the forces which will urge the claims of British trade and industries even at the expense of Indian industries. The Conservative Government may find in this Stores Purchase policy of the Government of India a very convenient instrument for the relief of unemployment and giving an impetus to British industries. Besides this opening for encouraging British trade and industres there will be another powerful lever in the hands of the Government for making India an unconscious instrument for relieving British unemployment and benefitting British trade.

EXCHANGE.

This is the manipulation of exchange and currency going on in this country since the last four years. Whether this exchange manipulation is deliberately done to give the much needed help and backing to British trade and industries or whether it is due to natural causes over which no control can be exercised there can be no doubt that a strong resemblance has been marked between the fluctuations in the exchange market here and the trade movement in the United Kingdom. The after-war boom in Great Britain led to a feverish speculation and a feverish haste in getting British exports expanded and developed to a large extent. There was going on at the same time in this country a sinister policy of kicking up the exchange to abnormal heights despite the warnings of eminent economists and financiers and leading commercial institutions. The crash which followed all those miserable attempts at manipulation of the exchange has left Indian trade and industries in a very bad condition indeed and one should have expected that there would be no further meddling with it by the Government of India. Unfortunately the Government of India, like the Bourbons, has got a very short memory and has refused to listen to the words of advice asking it to make speedy and effective changes in its Coinage and Paper Currency Acts so as to provide for an automatic addition to the currency to relive the monetary tension. Instead of adopting this wise expedient and acknowledging the error committed by them in 1920, the Government of India chose to persist in their error and to refuse to accept the suggestions made time after time and with commendable persistency that there must be effective and speedy changes in the currency and exchange policy of the Government. Even according to the cross-rate, exchange here should have been 1s. 4 and 6/16d. but the exchange is as a matter of fact more than 1s. 5d. There is every danger that the strong opposition which the Finance Department have upto this time shown to suggestions for any improvement may be strengthened by the attitude of the Imperial Government and the course of currency and exchange may be left to go on as it is with a secret liking for rather a higher figure than a lower one. This will also affect our trade and ndustries to a large extent and the commercial community cannot do better than organise a strong and persistent campaign from now onwards. The British Empire Exhibition to which I referred in my notes last week is now going definitely to be extended to 1925 and it is most probable that the Conservative Government may compel the Government of India and the Local Governments to continue taking part in this Empire show. Both the Imperial and Provincial Governments will be committed to a very high percentage of expenditure if they decide to take part in this Exhibition for one year more inspite of the wishes of the legislatures to the contrary, for it is certain that legislatures will never support any proposal for the extension of the Exhibition. It was against the wishes of the people but in consonance with the consent of such weak legislatures as the first Assembly and the first Provincial Legislative Councils under the Reforms scheme that the Government decided to take part in this Empire show. Now that it has been seen that the exhibition has not resulted in any advantages to this country despite the fulsome adulation and paens of praise of Dewan Bahadur Vijayaraghavachariar, the Government of India and the Local Governments should check-mate the movement for a further extension of India's participation in the Exhibition. All these signs and portents, in short, point to a regime of activities and endeavours for the development of Imperial trade and industries and the Indian commercial community cannot do better than organise its forces in serried rank for fighting the probable evils and mischievous policy.

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GRIEVANCES OF CUTCH SUBJECTS.

A PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 17.

Leading English and Gujarati articles in 'Cutch Vartman' the Anglo-vernacular paper of Cutch gives a heart-rending description of the maladministration at present prevailing in Cutch and the consequent woes and sufferings of the people. The "Cutch Vartman" suggests that a conference of all Cutchies be convened at a convenient place like Bombay and that a permanent institution be established with branches in all taluk towns of Cutch. This institution will gather information regarding the misdeeds of Cutch officials and bring facts to light through the Press. In the end it appeals to the singlehearted devoted workers to start this work and to the general public to earnestly cooperate to make the conference a real success. It is hoped that nationalist papers will give their hearty support to this movement.

CATTLE PROTECTION BILL.

MUSLIM SUPPORT.

(Associated Press.)

BEAWAR, Nov. 18.

Pt. Shamlal Nehru arriving from Ajmer addressed a mass public meeting presided over by Yasin Nurice, Vakil, for one hour on the Cattle Protection Bill before the Legislative Assembly. The president supported the Bill and moved a resolution purporting that Pt. Nehru's Bill was very beneficial and requesting the Government of India to make it law immediately. A remarkable feature of the meeting was that Muslims were present in large numbers and supported penalising of the export of cattle-meat. Pandit Shamlal leaves for Allahabad to-night.

SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

The following opinion of the Labour Unions has been forwarded to Government by Mr. Jhabvala, Hon. Secretary, Central Labour Board, Bombay, on the question of the Trades Disputes Bill coming up before the Legislature shortly:

Any legislation that tends to foster a healthy growth of trade unionism in India is welcome and though the proposed legislation does not much attempt to achieve the purpose in view, yet the Board believes that the adoption of such measures as are suggested in the Bill will go a great way towards improving the relations of Labour in general with other factors concerned and therefore it is in sympathy with the Bill.

The settlement of Trade disputes under the immediate circumstances needs to be brought about by some effective legislative measures as not only that the view-point of the labourers is not understood by the employers and the public due to lack of sympathy on the part of both towards them, but also due to inequality of strength of the contending parties the labourer has invariably suffered. In as much as the first 15 clauses empower Government to refer a dispute to a Board should any arise or is apprehended my Board feels itself in agreement with the objects of the Government, but it begs to urge upon Government the necessity of making the proposed arbitration board as representative of labourers' interests as possible if it is not only to investigate the dispute but also endeavour to bring about a settlement. My committee has reason to believe that Government representative as it is of capitalist interests, will never be able to appoint an 'impartial' tribunal unless the interests of labour are consulted prior to the nomination of the contemplated board. If a strike takes place in a public utility concern it is not only likely to paralyse trade and industry but is positive danger to the general public. It is desirable that Government should do what it can to prevent such a contingency. But Government should not interfere at a stage in which the dancer is not likely to be imminent and when it does intervene it should have achieved everything by way of amicable settlement by consulting the interests of the workers before hand. The arbitration Board as suggested by Government is regarded by my Committee as defective unless the voice of the employee is thoroughly well represented on it.

My Committee are surprised to note how the two facts suggested by the proposed Bill could not be identified with each other, viz., penalties are imposed on persons responsible for strikes or lock-outs pending the reference of a dispute to a Board and that the existence of these penalties must not be regarded as the central feature of the Bill. In view of the fact that the workers in India are very largely uneducated and unorganised lightening strikes are still a possibility and if strikes of that nature are declared under present conditions as illegal the step will be reckoned to be rather too premature. My Board, therefore, are of the opinion that clauses XVI and XVII should, therefore, be deleted for the present.

Again, in Clause XVII (1) it has been urged that an employer should not be allowed to enforce any reduction of wages without due notice being given therefor. My Committee think it advisable simultaneously to introduce a further clause to the effect that he must not also be allowed to enforce any increase of daily or weekly hours of work or effect any other changes in the conditions of service likely to result in the disadvantage of workers without due notice being given beforehand.

Lastly, my Committee submit that the whole Bill has been so framed as to check the independence of labourers while no sensible desire is indicated by Government to control the antipathy of the masters towards the employees. It hopes, therefore, Government will introduce a clause in the said Bill preventing possibilities of tension that exists in industrial concerns between the employer and the employee, which is a perennial source of dispute.

GANDHI-DAS PACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After the first appearance of general acceptance of the Gandh-Das Pact, notes of disapproval are now making their appearance. The Rt. Hon'ble Sastri and Mr. M. A. Jinnah on the right wing and Sjt. Ramaswamy Naicker of Madras and the "Servant" of Calcutta on the Left have already shown how the Pact is unacceptable. I congratulate these persons on their courage to oppose an instrument, opposition to which is just now a poutical heresy. A worthy has gone to the extent of calling it "apostasy."

Allow me a little space to express my disapproval of the clause in which, to borrow Mr. Baptista's words, the Swaraj Party of the Legislative Chambers has been accorded approbation and reprobation. Nobody has a right to substitute a part for the whole. A section of the Congress cannot be allowed to arrogate to itself the right of the whole Congress. Either the Indian National Congress has a policy to pursue in the Legislative Chambers, or it has not. If it has, the policy must be framed and enforced by the whole Congress. It must not divest itself of the power and invest it in a body which was brought into existence irrespective of the Congress. The suspension or revocation of Non-Co-operation is all that can be asked by any councilite party because then the council activities are legitimatised as soon as Non-Cooperation is revoked or suspended. More than that the Congress must not do, unless the Congress is prepared to identify itself with the Swaraj Party. I do not object to the whole Congress taking up Council activities. If the Congress is not willing to do that, it cannot give a blank cheque book signed by itself to any other body however constituted. The Belgaum Congress may elect a body like the Khaddar Board or the Working Committee or even like the A. I. C. C. which may be put in charge of Council activities on behalf of the Congress. I should not object to elect Mr. Das to be its chairman and Pandit Motilal its General Secretary. Some such course would be a more regular and honester course. The course proposed in the "Agreement" is certainly not acceptable. Instead of bringing more persons within the Congress, some may be expected to go outside.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

Gamdevi, Nov. 17.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

tinent 64/9 paid for February continent nd 64/3 silver March to continent.

RAPESEEDS.

London, Nov. 17.

Ferozepore Real Bold Nov/Dec quoted £25 7/8.
Toria Nov/Dec quoted £24 3/8.
Brown Cawnpore Nov/Dec sellers £23 1/4.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/N done £24 1/2

Firmer and dearer New Crop fair business.

Linseed Tone:—May/June done £24 3/8

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Months Dec. sellers 46
Buyers etc Jan/Apl. paid 46 1 1/12

London, Nov. 17.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May shipment at £24 1/2 and for May/June at £24 3/8.—In Linseed Bombay Bold 4 per cent November shipment to Italy at £24.—In Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb. shipment to Hull at £22 1/2, paid and closed buyers at £22 3/4 for Nov/Dec. shipment to continent at £23 3/8.—In Wheat, Cargo, Australian for January at 64 5/8 and in Wheat, Parcels choice white Karachi for Jan/Feb. shipment to Liverpool at 63/6.

London, Nov. 17.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firmer and deared closed Nov/Dec value at £21 1/2.

Cottonseed Bombay Oct/Nov value £11 3/8.
Castorseed Bombay Nov/Dec sellers 29.

THE MAILS.

London, Nov. 17.

The Bombay mails of 1st instant have been delivered here to-day.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 17.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Nov/Dec noml 21/9.
Jan/Mar sellers 21/9.
Jun/Jul sellers 19.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan/Mar sellers 21/11.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar sellers 21/11.
Tone:—Closed without any business but steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 18, 5 p.m.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 As. per cwt with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 7400 bags, showing a good record of off-take.

Java and Continental Beet Sugar Forward Prices remained unaltered. B.R.B. Beet and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices for Forward Deliveries have dropped by about a pence in the Prices ruling last evening. The market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19.2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/6 per cwt.
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 21/4 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March sh. 21/4 per cwt. FBH.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Decr sh. 19/9 per cwt. FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 20/5 per cwt. FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/7 per cwt.
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 19/11 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Jan. sh. 20 per cwt. FBH.

COLOUR.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs. 74
Alizerine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 75.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste I.P. Rs. 71
Congo red Rs. 1/10/0
Nigrosene XIs Rs. 1/9/0
Methyl Violet Rs. 3
Victoria Blue Rs. 3
Sulphur Black Rs. 0/15/0
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2.
Perpurine Delta Rs. 2/8/0
Malachite Green Rs. 3
Magenta XIs Rs. 6/12/0
Hemetine XIs. Rs. 1/6/0
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4/4/0
Soluble Blue Rs. 7/8/0
Fast red Rs. 5/8/0

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

The Quotations are:—
Heads—15/40s: Rs. 1/8/6
Reeds Rs. 0/3/0
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Rs. 7/8/0
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Rs. 8/8/0
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/8/0
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/3/0
Ropes Lambeth Rs. 2/2/0
Card cans steel Rs. 3
Sizing flannel twill 62 Rs. 3/14/0
Slubbing tubes Rs. 23.
Roving tubes Rs. 22.
Pirns Conical 5" Rs. 7.
Pirns Weft 6" Rs. 6/8/0
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 8.
Warper Bobbins Enr. Rs. 65/7/0
Dobby Harness Rs. 22.
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3/8/0
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4/4/0.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 9/4/0 per bag.
Antimony salt Rs. 0/7/3
Acetate lead white Rs. 35
Bleaching powder Rs. 13
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0/3/2
Caustic soda Rs. 21
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 6/8/0
Dextrine Ameri Rs. 19
Maize starch Rs. 16
Copperas green Rs. 4/8/0
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 14/8/0
Acetic acid Rs. 0/7/0
Aniline salt Rs. 0/9/6
Glauber salt Rs. 4/6/0
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 35
Bichromate potash Rs. 38
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 0/12/0
Zinc Chloride Rs. 19/4/0.
Litharge flake Rs. 35
Farina Rs. 17/8/0
Copper Sulphate Rs. 21
Alum of chrome Rs. 18
Bichromate soda Rs. 30
Oxalic acid Rs. 24.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS

Bombay, November 18.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p
Kilachand	..No.	14 1/2	0	15	2
Kilachand	..No.	20 1/2	1	5	3
Currimbhai	..No.	12 1/2	0	14	3
Elphinstone	..No.	12 1/2	0	14	3
David	..No	10 1/2	0	13	9
Shapurji	..No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Trikamdas	..No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Sattars	..No.	10 1/4	0	14	3
Shapurji	..No.	6 1/2	0	11	6
Light-house	..No	6 1/2	0	11	3
Japan	..Nos	40—1	1	7	0
"	..No.	42—2	1	9	3
"	..No	20	1	2	2
"	..No	32	1	5	6

and they are most prolific carriers of disease!

Butter made in insanitary surroundings is attacked by myriads of contaminating flies that leave behind them mill ons of germs of all the diseases imaginable.

In India, especially, one has to be so careful. Buy Polson's Butter which is made and packed in a hygienic way.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 18

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 17th November, 1924.

Cotton	3954 Bales
Wheat	7749 Cwts.
Linseed	7850 "
Rapeseed etc.	587 "
Gingellyseed	3807 "
Poppyseed	560 "
Groundnuts	7625 "
Castorseed	105 "
Rice	3713 "
Myrabollams	1190 "
Cottonseed	8978 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	7524 "
Juwar	754 "
Masur	289 "
Barley	1410 "
Bajri	384 "
Coal	6472 Tons

LABOUR IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

The first industrial State among the European countries which have introduced a statutory eight-hour day to ratify the Eight Hour Convention was Czechoslovakia. A report on hours of labour in Czechoslovakia has just been issued by the International Labour Office. The first part of the monograph is devoted to an account of the scope and provisions of the Czechoslovak Republic Act of 1918 by which the eight hour day or 42 hour week was introduced in the Republic. The monograph devotes special attention to the methods of applying the Act in railway undertakings and the provisions for permanent or temporary exemptions. This is followed by data concerning the administration of the Act. The third part of the study deals in some detail with collective agreements regarding hours of work.

Among the countries already covered by this series of publications of the International Labour Office are Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

CHILD LABOUR IN SHANGHAI.

The Child Labour Commission appointed by the municipality of Shanghai recently published a report which throws a striking light on conditions of child labour as they exist in Shanghai. The report sums up the result of the investigation, so far as concerns mills, factories and similar places of industry, in the following words:

"The commencement age varies with the nature of the employment, but it can be asserted that generally speaking, the child begins to work in the mill or factory as soon as it is of any economic value to the employer. The Commission have seen very many children at work who could not have been more than six years of age. The hours of work are generally twelve, with not more than one hour off for a meal. The children frequently have to stand the whole time they are at work. In many industries day and night work is the rule, there being two shifts of twelve hours each. In many cases the atmospheric and dust conditions are bad. The sanitary arrangements in the majority of mills and factories leave very much to be desired. The contract system of employment is common. Under this system the native contractor supplies the requisite labour and is paid on production. This system is obviously open to grave abuse. In some instances the children employed receive no money and their conditions of life are practically those of slavery."

The Commission recommends that regulations should be made prohibiting the employment of children under 10 years of age, rising to 12 years within four years. The other recommendations of the Commission are reproduced in the "Industrial and Labour Information," the weekly publication of the International Labour Office.

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	895 × 135	according to
	920 × 120	grade.
M/CYCLE TYRES (do.)	26 × 2¼	From 7/8/- to
	26 × 2 3/8	Rs. 10/- each,
	26 × 2½	according to grade.
TUBES (for Cars)	895 × 135	Rs. 6/- each.
(„ M/Cycles)	26 × 2¼	Rs. 2/- „

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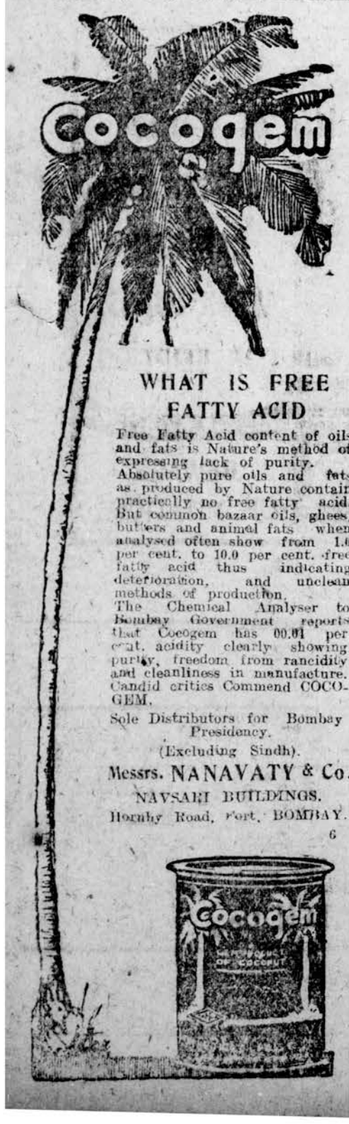

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RAJPUTANA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

MR. G. K. DEODHAR'S ADDRESS.

After thanking for the honor done to him, Mr. Deodhar traced the growth of the Co-operative movement in Rajputana and said.—

There are to-day 496 societies the gain over the last year's number being 3; the number of members therein stands at 14,295, there being a loss of 261 as against the membership at the end of the last official year; the working capital running through the veins of your movement is Rs. 39,25 046 which is reduced by Rs. 2,14,202. These figures would tell a somewhat dull story, but we are assured by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in your province that the small increase in the number of societies during the past year is due to a determined process of consolidation and expunging the factors of weakness to the movement, inasmuch as 10 weak societies have been cancelled and 13 new ones have been registered during the period under review.

He then referred to the sound financial position of the Ajmer Bank. He said: In order that the whole of the available finance for co-operative purposes be fully utilised efforts must be made to further expand the movement to give a great impetus to Agriculture and Agricultural production. Considering the acrage under cultivation with regard to the crops of wheat and cotton and the produce thereof in tons and bales of 400 lbs. respectively during the period 1913-14 to 1922-23, one would easily think that there is a very great need for improvement as will be seen from the following figures.

	Acrage. 1913-14	1922-23.
Wheat	5000	16,000
Cotton	57,000	36,000
	Produce. Tons. 1913-14	1922-23.
	2000	4000
	Bales (of 400 lbs. each.) 15,000	15,000

FAVOURABLE POSITION OF PROVINCE

As regards the expansion of the movement on the basis of towns and villages as also the population, luckily, according to figures available for the whole of India for the year 1922-23, it is clear that your population of nearly 5 million is divided into small towns and villages numbering about 751, excluding Ajmer. And in that way your figures compare very favourably with those in other Provinces. You have a hundred Societies per One Lakh of population which is the biggest figure among all provinces. Secondly, your members in Primary Societies per one thousand inhabitants from 27.4 which also is the biggest figure. Thirdly, as regards the annas of capital per head of population as representing the working capital of the movement you have 181 Annas per head of your population which is also the biggest figure.

Concerning the rate of interest charged on borrowings and landings in your province, it is 9 and 12 respectively, these being the second low figures in the table for all the provinces, considering the operations of both Agricultural Societies and Non-Agricultural Societies. Your rate of dividend on shares has ranged between 6 and 9 and it is fair.

There are also non-credit and Non-Agricultural Societies and Urban Credit Societies. But their number is small. The Communal Societies or Banks claim some of these among them. The number of Societies for Factory workers is fairly good and the confidence created by their working has stimulated a demand for more Societies of that type. Among the Industrial Societies there are some for weavers some of oilmen and some for Regara. The type of housing Societies is also taking birth and distributed co-operation is slowly raising its head. But the most essential condition for a steady and successful growth of the co-operative movement the large bulk of which is naturally for Agriculturists consists of a succession of good season and absence of scarcity.

The perusal of the literature that was supplied to me has left an impression on my mind that your movement has still to labour under great disabilities. It is complained that the staff employed is inadequate and that the supply of voluntary workers is very poor. Moreover, there seems to be a lack of well-established machinery started for the purpose of education and propaganda of co-operative principles. It is stated that your Societies have to lay aside, besides contribution to the Reserve Fund, a sum equal to 25 per cent of their profits for the purpose of providing audit and inspection which has operated harshly against the growth of the Movement.

There were three Honorary Organisers in the province, but their work is reported to be in effective. Primary audit and supervision are conducted by a staff of sub-inspectors recruited by the department but paid from a fund constituted out of contributions from Societies. These contributions which amount to 25 per cent. of the profits are a heavy drain on the resources of societies which do not appear to have any control over administration. The staff engaged numbers 17, but their work is not spoken of as being satisfactory. The Registrar observes that the primary audit conducted by them cannot relied upon while the supper audit by the Department is heavily in arreas, nearly half the total number of societies having remained unaudited.

Such a state of things would not certainly contribute to the strength of the movement. Government, therefore, must be prepared to extend here the same facilities to this movement which it has enjoyed at their hands in other much bigger and more advanced provinces. Even Mr. Calvert the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Punjab, complains of the 10 per cent of the net profits charged in that province for the purpose of audit.

What I have said in Madras in 1923 with regard to the need of co-operative education and the need for inspection and supervision at the hands of a trained agency to be supplied even at the cost of Government bears repetition here. "This seems to be one of your problems agitating the minds of earnest co-operators. All the drawbacks referred to by me as having crept into your movement here as also elsewhere are traceable to a lack of sustained and strenuous propaganda of co-operative principles and practice spreading, windening and deepening every day with the growth or expahsion of the Co-operative net-work. There is also a need very commonly felt of effective supervision and helpful inspection thus pointing clearly to the great necessity of teaching people first and foremost how to manage things for themselves.

A MODEL INSTITUTE.

I am, therefore, of opinion that a much larger and more liberal measure of State Aid in the form of adequate staff of Inspectors must be made by Government available to you for the systametic and steady growth of your movement. Even Mr. Wolff is not only not against such form of State Aid, but justifies its supply on the ground of the backwardness of the people and the great moral value that attaches to proper inspection and supervision. Moreover, no measure of Government assistance will be fruitful unless it is accompanied by a more strenuous, intelligent, and active help and guidance from the intelligensia. The principle that the Co-operative Movement has ultimately to develop into Peoples' Movement of a thoroughly democratic character is being accepted by Government all over and it is the duty, therefore, of all those that are interested in its growth to create an organisation similar to one existing in Bombay called the "Bombay Central Co-operative Institute. This model has been copied at my instance by the Co-operators in Cochin State by forming a Cochin Central Co-operative Institute. A similar organization has been set on foot in the district of Malabar in the name of a Union. Such an organization in order to be properly organised to do its work effectively in the direction of education training, and propaganda requires a supply of adequate funds.

While speaking of the need co-operation as one of the solvents of the evils of the capitalistic age it has to be remembered that the time spirit demands the principle of democracy applied to all phases of national and social life. It is said "That the present capitalistic order which is responsible for the awful inequalities of life cannot continue to satisfy an awakening world is the conviction of most students of the social problem." Those moreover, who desire to busy themselves with problems dealing with the reconstruction of our rural life ought to recognise that the complexity of town life presents special difficulties to the social workers. A great deal of clear understanding in this matter is required on the part of those who would like to bring about the reformation of rural areas and the betterment of town life. In all these efforts there is need for coordination. Those of you who are accustomed like myself to attach more than economic value to co-operative work and expect great and good results in the spheres of moral and social advancement, will find a very rich record of such services by the co-operative movement in our country. All those, therefore, who have the good of their vast masses at heart should give a chance to co-operation and should begin to study its principles and its practice and while promoting co-operative work and achieving economic benefit should keep before their mind's eye the larger Nation Building and Man-making aspects of this Movement.

WAZIRISTAN POLICY.

REGULATION FORT AT RAZMAK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

Lord Rawlinson's Final Despatch on Waziristan Operations for the period from 21st April 1923 to 31st March 1924 is published. Briefly stated the present policy is the location at Razmak of a strong Regular Force which can dominate Makin, and of the occupation of Takki Zam, by the scouts and of the construction of a circular road and the road from Jandola to Sarwekai, whereby rapid access is given to the areas which hitherto could only be reached with great erpenditure of time, labour and lives.

The Despatch describes the efforts made in pursuance of this policy and details the difficulties in the construction of the roads besides sniping by the enemy at our troops and scouts. There were in particular a series of hostile acts which were traceable to Shabi Khel Mahsuds whose intersection jealousies over the road contracts culminated in a serious sniping of a coolie camp. The threats of aerial bombing and other warnings eventually forced the tribes to surrender.

The withdrawal from Mororogha to Jandola actually commenced on the 1st December and was completed by 5th December without opposition of any kind, the Royal Air Force co-operating most efficiently. The construction of the permanent accommodation at Razmak and the other posts to be occupied by the Regulars would be begun in the financial year 1924-25, special allotment for funds having seen made for the purpose in the Army Budget.

The political situation in Waziristan had steadily improved during the past twelve months and it might be asserted that the policy enunciated above held out a very favourable prospect of more settled conditions in the near future. The conduct and the spirit of the troops had been maintained up to the highest expectations and they had maintained their high traditions, affording the enemy very little chance of ambuscade. The Royal Air Force had successfully carried out every mission and rendered every support to the ground troops

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